PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle Ltd.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
HE Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOL. III. NO 218 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.**

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date of sailing about | Steamers | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY. | | | | |
| Sept. | | | | |
| 19th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .... |
| 26th " | Maloja | 12500 | .... | .... |
| 3rd Oct. | Salsette | 9000 | .... | .... |
| 10th " | Arabia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 17th " | Karmala | 9000 | .... | .... |
| 24th " | Moldavia | 10000 | .... | .... |
| 31st " | Caledonia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 7th Nov. | Khyber | 9000 | .... | .... |
| 14th " | Persia | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 21st " | Medina | 12500 | .... | .... |
| 28th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .... |

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

---

NIPPON-YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers | Commanders. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kamakura Maru | T. Kuwabara | 6126 | 11th Sept. | 23rd Sept. |
| Mowori Maru | S. Kushibiki | 3772 | 20th Sept. | 2nd Oct. |
| Yamatoon Maru | H. Nomura | 5848 | 29th Sept. | 11th Oct. |
| Kirin Maru | T. Sasaki | 3801 | 6th Oct. | 18th Oct. |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

---

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 126 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shinkoku Maru | S. Kuchiki | 5336 | 12th Sept. | 21st Sept |
| Bizon Maru | T. Watanabe | 4538 | 27th Sept. | 8th Oct. |
| Kasen Maru | T. Miegata | 4075 | 24th Oct | 4th Nov |

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road.

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BY APPOINTMENTS.

# GENERAL

**ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.**

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

**Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000**
**Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000**
ESTABLISHED 1885.

*Special Policies and Low Quotations for—*

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRE | & SICKNESS |
| BURGLARY | FIDELITY |
| MOTOR CAR | GUARANTEE |
| MOTOR CYCLE | PLATE GLASS |
| BICYCLE | LIFT & HOIST |
| LIVE STOCK | DRIVING |
| ACCIDENT | ACCIDENTS |

**INSURANCES.**

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
23-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSS.

## SHIPPING

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.

OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1915. |
| City of Glasgow | A & C | 6545 | Sept. 20th |
| City of London | A & C | 6090 | Oct. 11th |
| City of Karachi | A & C | 5663 | Oct. 25th |
| City of Marseilles | A & C | 8250 | Oct. 30th |
| City of Cairo | A & C | 7700 | Nov. 1-th |

SAILINGS 1915.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamer | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay. about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Cairo | A C | 7700 | --- | 15th Sept. |

| Fares. | 1st. class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles ..... | 555 | 833 | 420 | 630 |
| Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles ..... | 630 | 1,033 | 420 | 700 |
| Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | 630 | 938 | 450 | 675 |
| | --- | 842 | --- | 713 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

**KILLICK NIXON & CO.,**

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMTATA" 3,500 End of Sept. 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

428

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THE

# ORIENTAL

**GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.**

ESTABLISHED 1874.

| FUNDS | CLAIMS PAID |
|---|---|
| exceed | exceed |
| **Rs. 4,50,00,000** | **Rs. 4,00,00,000** |

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY**

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

**RECORD BONUS**

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

## BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing | Date Time Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "LINGA," | 2185 | Tuesday, | 14th Sept. 11 am.† |
| "LHASA" | 2,184 | Saturday | 18th September. |

*Direct
†Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 17th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday the 17th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing on or about 17th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road( near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th September, 1915.

## SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains' | Leave Bombay, about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * S.S. Rivoli | 6888 | J. Kinnaird | 25th Sept. 1915 |
| † S. S. Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R. | 20th Oct. 1915 |
| § S. S. Castalia | 6388 | Wm. Kelso | 25th Oct. 1915 |

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 900 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 420 | 630 |
| Bombay to Cairo ..... | 435 | 680 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 450 | 675 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 555 | 867 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 630 | 942 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 570 | 855 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 600 | 900 |
| Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow ..... | 867 | 1433 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

---

# F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

*ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO*

# F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

## BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £1,175,000 |

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

---

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

## BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | Rs. 26,81,500 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | Rs. 13,14,273 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Rs. 10,80,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

---

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

---

# THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

## B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

| | |
|---|---|
| B. O. C. LAMP OILS | B O. C. PITCH |
| B. O. C. PETROL | B. O. C. CANDLES |
| B. O. C. MOTOR OILS | B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS |
| B. O. C GREASES | B. O. C. WAX |

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

**SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.**

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos;* 108 & 1439

---

# WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

## WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

**WALTHAM POCKET WATCH**

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

**WALTHAM WRIST WATCH**

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

## MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

---

# THE NATIONAL INDIAN

**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

**SPECIAL FEATURES:**

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE**

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

*For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:*

E. F. HALLIWELL,
*RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY*

## BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin. |
| Australia | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changehun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalney) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Mukden) Fengtien | Sydney. |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | (Australia) |
| Hong-Kong | Newchwang | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | New York | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.) | | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Rs. 5,50,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SISTERS of St. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME, Mazagon, cordially invite their friends, benefactors and well-wishers to be present for the blessing of the New Home, Reynold's Road, Agripada, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.). 901

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. L. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED immediately a CHEMICAL EXPERT to prepare Magnesium Chloride from brine. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating pay expected, to
DEWAN,
Dhrangadra State.
Dhrangadra, 5th September, 1915. 900

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of 3RD MEDICAL WOMAN in the Dufferin Hospital, Agra. Pay Rs. 300 per month and free quarters. Application should be addressed to PRINCIPAL, Medical School, Agra. Only those holding British qualification need apply. 809

WANTED a GRADUATE on Rs. 50–55—60, and an INTERMEDIATE on Rs. 35 p.m. Both with Sanskrit as S. L. with prospects. Apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) B. V. DEO, B.A.,
Mamlatdar and Manager,
A. V. School, Chikhli Dist. Surat. 1739

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Civil Engineering of any recognized University or a qualified upper subordinate for the post of a District Supervisor, for the District Council, Raipur, C. P. on a monthly salary of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 with a horse allowance of Rs. 25.
SECRETARY,
District Council, Raipur.
Dated the 11th September, 1915. 1779

WANTED for employment by an English Solicitor's firm at Nairobi East Africa (1) A Gujerati Hindoo or Parsee having knowledge of Indian Civil and Criminal Proceedure Codes as a Managing Clerk (2) A Gujerati Hindu or Parsee expert Shorthand Typist having experience of work in a Solicitors office; salary in each case between Rs. 140 to Rs. 200. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. 1765

## FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—LIGHT VICTORIA in good condition wheels rebuilt this year with brake. Rs. 300. Owner transferred. Apply to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1780

## TO BE LET

TO LET—Vicinity Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 70, two rooms with bath-room and use of kitchen. Separate entrance. Apply "X. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1762

TO BE LET—French family have large airy room, English bath, with board for two, Rs. 125 each, E. L. F. lift, Wodehouse Road. Apply "Room", Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 909

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation first floor, north, of "Fair Holme" on Centre Road, facing the sea. Rent Rs. 190.
Upper floor of a house on Cuffe Parade. Rs 225.
Top floor of Sylverton with terrace room. Rs. 140.
Mayo Road. A very good flat in Datoobhoy Mansions. Rs. 230.
Two good flats in Gool Mansions. Rs. 250 and 260, Marine Lines.
First floor of Marine House. Rs. 315.
Ground floor of a house. Rs. 240, Fort.
Several first class shops and offices.
For further particulars, Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.

## NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FRIDAY, the 17th instant being a public holiday, Week-End return tickets will be issued from Thursday the 16th September instead of from Friday the 17th idem and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

2. In the cases mentioned in paras (2), (b), (c) and (d), page 99 and footnote page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey, by the trains and at the times specified, on Tuesday the 21st September 1915.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th September, 1915. 262

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S/S "ELYSIA," has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

The steamer having grounded at Suez she will discharge under General average and consignees are again reminded that they will require to sign a General Average Bond and deposit ¼ per cent. of the invoice value of their goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Grahams' Building,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1915. 1777

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. 'KAMAKURA MARU' having arrived on the 10th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha."
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1915.

## NOTICE.

SEALED tenders for the construction of the proposed Jetty at Harnai, Taluka Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, will be received by the undersigned at his Office at Ratnagiri up to 2 p.m. on 11th October 1915. Cost of the work will be about Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 15,000 for Jetty work, Rs. 35,000 for Approach Road).

For particulars regarding contract, apply to the undersigned or to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dapoli at Dapoli. A sum of Rs. 500 in currency notes should accompany the tender, the form of which can be obtained on payment of Rs. one.

3. The right to accept or reject any tender without assigning reasons, is reserved.

(Sd.) A. B. SPENCER,
Executive Engineer,
Ratnagiri District.
Ratnagiri, 7th September 1915. 1768

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

A PROSPEROUS Cafe and confectionery business situated in the centre of the residential quarter of Karachi, close to the leading Clubs.

Apply in the first instance by letter to W. N. Richardson, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Sind, Karachi. 1741

## NOTICES.

*CAPITAL PRIVATELY SUBSCRIBED IN FULL.*

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed for registration as required under Section 92 (2) of Act VII of 1913.)

THE

# FUTWAH-ISLAMPUR LIGHT RAILWAY Co.,

LIMITED.

*INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII of 1913.*

**Under sanction from the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India.**

**The concessions to be granted to the Company are:**

1. All land which is required for the construction of the line, will be provided free of charge, including land permanently temporarily required for quarrying ballast, for brick fields and similar purposes.
2. The use of a portion of the District Board Road subject to the conditions detailed hereafter.
3. Payment out of Capital of 4 per cent. per annum interest on the paid up capital during construction.
4. **A guarantee by the Government of India at 3½ per cent. per annum** on the approved paid up Capital of the Company.

**CAPITAL - - - - - Rs. 12,00,000**

**divided into 12,000 shares of Rs. 100 each**

**of which it is proposed to issue Rs. 11,50,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each at par**

**Payable as follows:—**

**Rs. 5 on Application,**
**Rs. 20 on Allotment,**

**and the balance in calls of Rs. 25 payable at interval of not less than two months.**

**Directors:**
Sir RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E., 6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta, Civil Engineer and Merchant, (Messrs. Martin & Co.,) Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. E. H. BRAY, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, Merchant, (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.)
G. B. McNAIR, Esqr., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitor, (Messrs. Morgan & Co.)
The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., J.P., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Merchant, (Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co.)
AND
**A Senior Government Inspector of Railways to be appointed by Government.**

**Bankers:**
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Ltd.

**Solicitors:**
Messrs. MORGAN & Co.

**Auditors:**
Messrs. LOVELOCK & LEWES.

**Managing Agents:**
Messrs. MARTIN & Co., Calcutta.

The qualification of the Managing Agents for that office shall be the holding either in the name of their firm or in the names of any partner or partners therein of shares in the Company of the nominal par value of not less than Rs. 20,000.

**Agents in Bombay:**
Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.

**Registered Office:**
6 and 7, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

# PROSPECTUS

## The Futwah-Islampur Light Railway Company, Limited.

*Purpose of Company.*—The Company is formed to provide funds for the construction and working under contract with the Secretary of State for India, of a railway on a 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Futwah on the East Indian Railway to Islampur, a distance of about 27 miles as shown on the plan annexed hereto.

*Terms of Concession.*—The Railway will run on one side of the District Board Road for a portion of its length (about 12½ miles), and for the remainder will have an independent alignment.

The following concessions have been granted to the Company:—

**(a) All land required for the construction of the line and Stations will be provided free of charge by the Government of India.**

**(b) Permission to run along one side of the District Board Road on payment of an annual rent of 25 per cent of the surplus net profits of the Company over 5 per cent on the paid up capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per mile of District Board Road used (i.e. Rs. 1,250) per annum such payment to be taken as part of the working expenses of the line.**

**(c) Payment out of capital of such sums as with the interim net earnings shall be required to pay 4 per cent annum interest on the amount for the time being paid up on the capital during construction and until the close of the half year in which the Railway shall have been opened throughout for public traffic.**

**(d) A guarantee by the Government of India of 3½ per cent. per annum on the approved paid up capital of the Company after the close of the period during which interest is payable out of Capital.**

*Government Guarantee.*—The Government of India guarantee, from the close of the period during which interest is payable out of capital, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the approved paid up capital of the Company to the end of the financial year in respect of which the dividend is declared, subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the Company after paying interest on the paid up share capital at the rate of 5 per cent. shall be equally divided between the Government of India and the Company.

This guarantee to remain in force until the line is purchased by the Government. Any sums payable by the Government under the guarantee are to be payable in Rupees.

The guarantee being a direct and positive guarantee from the Secretary of State for India the shares of the Company are available for the investment of Trust funds under Section 20(c) of the India Trust Act 1882. The shares therefore form an absolutely safe Investment while there is the possibility of a return of over 6 per cent.

*Payment to Shareholders and division of profits.*—The Government of India have agreed that all payment to the District Board for the use of their road shall be charged to working expenses before any division of profits is made.

All profits up to and inclusive of 5 per cent are payable to the Shareholders.

Surplus profits in excess of 5 per cent after deducting the amount due to the District Board are divisible equally between the Government of India and the Shareholders.

*Cost of line.*—The estimated cost of the construction of the Railway is Rs. 11,58,375 including surveys, interest during construction, and promotion charges.

*Probable traffic.*—The existing traffic passing over the road has been carefully checked by the District Board over two separate periods from August, 1898, to August, 1899, and again for 6 months from September, 1902 to March, 1903.

From the figures obtained by the actual checking of the existing traffic the average daily traffic has been arrived at and is as follows:—Allowing for "through" passengers only and excluding "local" passengers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers ..... | 974 per diem |
| Goods ..... | 1,646 Maunds per diem |

Allowing the minimum charges for both passengers and goods in force on the Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light Railway in the same District the gross earnings from actual statistics collected from September 1902 to March 1903 would be Rs. 91,624 for six months or Rs. 1,83,248 per annum, equal to Rs. 130 per mile per week of open line.

Testing these actual figures by the well-known Palmers formula for estimating probable traffic from the density of population the result shows an annual gross income of Rs. 1,52,200.

The value of the co-efficients in this formula have been taken from actual results of working during the first five years of working the Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light Railway combined with the density of population of 700 per square mile.

*Financial Prospects.*—Taking the average working expenses of the Railway at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts the net returns of the above figures of gross earnings, on a capital of Rs. 12,00,000 would be:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| From actual statistics ..... | 1,83,248 |
| Less 50 p. c. working expenses ... | 91,624 |
| Net earnings ..... | 91,624 |

Equal to over 7½ p. c. per annum.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| From density of population formula ..... | 1,52,200 |
| Less 50 p. c. working expenses ... | 76,100 |
| | 76,100 |

Equal to 6.34 p. c. per annum.

Taking a very conservative estimate of Rs. 100 per mile per week as the gross earnings during the first year of working equal to Rs. 1,40,400 for the year and preparing a budget and establishment rolls to deal with the traffic the following results are obtained—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings for first year of working at Rs. 100 per mile per week ... | 140,400 |
| Estimated working expenses as per budget equal to 42.55 p. c. of the gross earnings ..... | 59,742 |
| | 80,658 |

which is equivalent to more than 6¾ p. c. on a capital of Rs. 12,00,000.

From the above figures it will be seen that there is little likelihood of the interest payable to Shareholders ever falling below 5 per cent. per annum.

The above Traffic estimates and Schedule of working expenses have been scrutinized by the East Indian Railway authorities and received their general approval.

*Construction of line.*—The line is to be constructed and equipped by the Company under the supervision of Messrs. Martin and Co., as Consulting and Supervising Engineers, and it is anticipated that the line will be completed and ready for opening for public traffic within two years from the date of allotment. Messrs. Martin and Co. undertake that it shall be constructed in accordance with plans and sections approved by the Railway Board.

*Working of line.*—The working and management of the line will be in the hands of Messrs. Martin and Co. of Calcutta who have a very large experience in managing such lines and who are at present working the following Light Railways. The prices at which the shares of these railways stand are sufficient guarantee of their efficient management.

The Howrah-Amta Light Railway.
The Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway.
The Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway.
The Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light Railway.
The Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway.
The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

The Government reserve the right to work the Railway by State or any other Agency on giving six months' notice, should the Company be guilty of any breach of contract or gross mismanagement or if the working expenses exceed the gross earnings of the Railway for six consecutive half years.

*Redemption.*—The Secretary of State has the option to purchase the Railway at the end of 30 years from the date on which it is declared open for traffic, or at subsequent intervals of 10 years subject to the condition that at least one year's notice of the intention to purchase must be given. The price payable is to be 25 times the average net annual earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee) during the 3 years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. on the capital expenditure on the line at the time of purchase.

In addition to the option above mentioned the Secretary of State has the further option to purchase the line at any time after giving one year's notice in the following cases:

(1) If the Government consider it desirable to alter the gauge.
(2) If it is desired to convert the line into a line of through communication.
(3) If the Government desire to extend the line, and the Company is unable or unwilling to provide the necessary capital.

The price payable in the event of purchase in either of the three above mentioned cases is to be 25 times the average net earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee) during the 3 years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent. of the capital expenditure on the line, whichever may be the greater.

Neither the Secretary of State nor the East Indian Railway Company accept any responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the proposed undertaking or of its probable profits after completion.

Dated, Calcutta, the 6th day of Sept., 1915.

## NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 415 of 1915.

APPA GANGARAM KUDASKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a landholder residing at Dongri outside the Fort. .....Plaintiff.
v.
(1) SHIVRAM WAMAN JOSHI, of Lohgad in the District of Poona Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a merchant temporarily residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay.
(2) ACHUT BALWANT KOLHATKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant editor of Shruti Bodh residing at Kalbadevi without the Fort.
(3) DATOO APPAJI TULJAPURKAR, also of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a pleader residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort. .....Defendants.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the defendants Rs 15,000 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein or such other sum as and by way of damages as this Hon. Court may deem fit and prays that the deed of mortgage dated 6th February, 1913, the deed of further charge dated 17th July, 1914, and the deed of sale dated 5th October, 1914, so far as it affects his interest in the immoveable property at Jail Road, North, may be declared null and void and may be ordered to be delivered up and cancelled that the defendants may be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff vacant and peaceful possession of the moiety of the immoveable property at Jail Road, North, described in Exhibit A to the said plaint that the defendants may be ordered to account to the plaintiff for the management of the said immoveable property from the date of dispossession by them and that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such sum as may be found due on such accounts that for the purpose aforesaid all necessary accounts may be taken all inquiries made and directions given that a Receiver may be appointed of the said immoveable property and that the 2nd defendant may be restrained from charging alienating disposing of or dealing with the said immoveable property and for the costs of this suit and for further and other relief you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of October, 1915, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merit of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 17th day of April, 1915.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
for Prothonotary.
The 7th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
1783 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S/S. "WARTENFELS" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamers' surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Grahams' Building,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1915. 1774

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY LD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Reolution of the Board directing the payment of an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1915, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, i.e., 6 per cent. per annum (Free of Income Tax), NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the same will be paid at the registered office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on and after the 29th September, 1915, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 14th September, 1915, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1915. 1773

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1775

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B 5

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# NOTICES

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS KALIDAS, of Bombay Bnanshali Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern Side of Kika Street otherwise called Jugjivan Kika Street and on the Northern Side of Pinjra Pole Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Purshotam Kalidas assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5876 and Street Nos. 195-197 and 131-141 Pinjra Pole Street containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1119, New No. 8291 Old Survey No. 2032 and New Survey No. 698 and bounded as follows:—On the East by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Lallubhai Mayaram on the West by Kika Street aforesaid on the North by the property of Gadiali Gordhan Nathu and on the South by Pinjra Pole Street aforesaid.

Dated this day of September, 1915.

EDGELOW & WAND WADIA & Co.,
1782 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a 70ft. Road across the tank at Bandra, estimated to cost Rs. 44,000.

2. The Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 in the office of the Undersigned on any day between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m., Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on the 23rd instant accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 400.

4. Lowest or any Tender need not be accepted and no reason will be given for rejecting it.

S. R. PERFECT,
Executive Engineer.
Salsette Building Site.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following share certificates standing in the name of the undersigned have been lost. Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said share-certificates.

(1) Five Shares of the Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 132, 133, 292, 313 and 317, respectively.
(2) Three shares of the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 945, 946 and 947, respectively.
(3) One share of the Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., bearing No. 652.
(4) One share of the Scind Press Co., Ltd., bearing No. 273.
(5) One share of the Southern Maratha Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.

(Sd.) MANECKJI ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALA,
117-119 Khetwadi Back Road.
Bombay, 7th Sept. 1915. 1781

# AUCTION SALE

## GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

53, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PACHORA.

The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora in Khandesh District will be sold by public auction on the premises at 4 p.m., on SUNDAY the 3rd October, 1915, under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court suit No. 765 of 1910.

Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.

Information as to particulars and conditions of sale, etc., can be had at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers at their office situate at Esplanade Road in Bombay.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th September, 1915.

# AUCTION SALE

## CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT TULSI PIPE ROAD, NEAR DADAR.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Haji Cassum Noor Mahomed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21th day of September 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following vacant pieces of land on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PIECES OF LAND.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold land or ground, situate lying and being on the East side of the Toolsi water pipe at Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6842 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 9, 13, New Nos. 11877, 11882, New Survey No. 1877 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3609 and 3611 and Street Nos. 1071 and 1073 and bounded on the East by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, on the West partly by the said Tulsi water-pipe and partly by a water-drain, on the North by the property of Thomas De'Olivera

SECONDLY (A):—All that piece or parcel of vacant Salt Batty Land of Foras Freehold Tenure, situate lying and being at Tulsi Pipe Road in Lower Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 26, 44, New Nos. 11896, A/11924, and New Survey No. 1-1899, and No. 2/1899 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes in "G" Ward. No. 3560, Street No. 1022 and bounded on the East by the Tulsi water-pipe, on the West by the ground of Pyarallibhoy Abdula Dossa on the North by the ground of Anandibai, wife of Anandrao Chintoba and on the South by the ground of Bhickaji Vithal Mahajani.

SECONDLY (B):—All those pieces of Vacant Salt Batty ground of land of Foras Freehold Tenure situate lying and being at Tulsi Pipe Road in Lower Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 29, New No. A/11899, New Survey No. 1/1911 and bounded on the East by the land of Sebastian Pereira, on the West by the land of Kashinath Vithoba, on the North by the ground of Domingas Feleciano Valles and on the South by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road.

The abovementioned A and B pieces of land contain together by admeasurement 4,820 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars plans of plots and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th September, 1915.

## MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS SAFES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th September, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor opposite Oak Lane) a trial consignment from Messrs. Tosh and Co., just received consisting of the following fire and burglers resisting very high class bent iron safes of the following sizes.

1 Iron safe 28 inches by 22 by 22 inches.
1 Iron safe 30 inches by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 30 inches by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 36 inches by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 36 inches by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 40 inches by 24 by 24 inches.

The above safes are specially suited to merchants and private users as they are fitted with secret and other convenient useful drawers.

The safes are on view.

MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers,
14th September, 1915.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D-7

# AMUSEMENTS.


## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Every Evening at 9-30.
LAST TWO NIGHTS! LAST TWO NIGHTS!!
Maurice E. Bandmann presents BRAHAM AND CAMPBELL'S Co.,

**The "GROTESQUES"**

England's leading concert party from the Savoy Theatre, London.
FRESHER! BRIGHTER! MERRIER THAN EVER!

Every Evening at 6-30:
Pathe Freres latest topical Drama

**"THE BRIDGE ON THE YSER"**

A vigorous and exciting photoplay of enthralling interest founded on incidents in the present great war. Told in three parts.

## PALACE OF VARIETIES

Gen. Manager. Mrs. Buckingham.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
L O G NN.
GW NIE GORDON.
SIGNOR MOLINI.
AND
PRESENT PICTURE PROGRAMME.
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT TO STEVE BUCKINGHAM, TUSEDAY 28th.

LECTURE
By Mrs. ANNIE BESANT
AT THE
EMPIR THEATRE
*On Wednesday, 15th instant,*
at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)
ON
**"THEOSOPHY AND WAR"**

ORCHESTRA ROWS A TO G. ..... Rs. 2.
ORCHESTRA ROWS H. TO K.—RS. 1.4.
SECOND CLASS ..... Re. 1.
DRESS CIRCLE ..... Ans. 8.
UNRESERVED, ..... Ans. 4.
PIT—FREE BY ADMISSION CARDS.
TICKETS CAN BE HAD FROM THE
BLAVATSKY LODGE.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.


## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour noted in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | | Month. | Bombay. Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | |
| | | h | m | ft. | in. | | h. | m | ft. | in. |
| Mon | Sept. 13 | m 1 | 30 | 28 | 5 | Sept. 13 | m 7 | 13 | 17 | 8 |
| Tu. | 14 | m 2 | 20 | 27 | 11 | 14 | m 7 | 55 | 18 | 9 |
| W. | 15 | m 3 | 16 | 27 | 1 | 15 | m 8 | 46 | 19 | 11 |
| Th. | 16 | m 4 | 21 | 26 | 4 | 16 | m 10 | 2 | 20 | 11 |
| Fr. | 17 | m 5 | 41 | 25 | 10 | 17 | m 0 | 13a | 21 | 3 |
| Sat. | 18 | m 7 | 18a | 24 | 0 | 18 | m 1 | 48a | 17 | 13 |
| Sun. | 19 | m 8 | 26 | 26 | 7 | 19 | m 1 | 21 | 17 | 10 |
| | | | 27a | 24 | 11 | | | 45a | 19 | 4 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Sept. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 13 (Monday) | 6h. 23m. | 6h. 44m. |
| 14 (Tuesday) | 6h. 25m. | 6h. 43m. |
| 15 (Wednesday) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 43m. |
| 16 (Thursday) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 42m. |
| 17 (Friday) | 6h. 27m. | 6h. 41m. |
| 18 (Saturday) | 6h. 27m. | 6h. 40m. |
| 19 (Sunday) | 6h. 27m. | 6h. 39m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10·5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26·6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22·7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51·3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5·2m p. m

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th September 1915, was 29.970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 30 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 30 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 13th of September, 1915.*

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade | | Humidity. | Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum of past 24 hours | Minimum of past 24 hours. | 8 A M | Past 24 hours | Total 1st June to date | Departure, 1st June to date. |
| PRESIDENCY— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | —0.01 |
| Do. (12th) | 94.7 | 77.7 | 78 | 0 | .. | —0.06 |
| Jask | 93.5 | 79.7 | 90 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | —0.17 |
| Do. (12th) | 95.5 | 86.4 | 82 | 0 | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 109 5 | 78.5 | 51 | 0.65 | .. | —3 93 |
| Rawalpindi | 97 7 | 72.7 | 62 | 13.52 | .. | —7 59 |
| Lahore | 103.5 | 78.6 | 65 | 2 72 | .. | —11.64 |
| Hissar | 106.5 | 73 7 | 72 | 4.37 | .. | .. |
| Ambala | 99.7 | 75.5 | 67 | 10.51 | .. | —11.20 |
| Delhi | 97.0 | 75.0 | 73 | 7.47 | .. | —13.74 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 94.5 | 77.4 | 77 | 13.99 | .. | —8.41 |
| Mainpuri | 87.6 | 75.3 | 94 | 0.02 | 20.54 | —1.13 |
| Jhansi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cawnpore | 81.6 | 75 1 | 93 | 0.76 | 48.78 | 19.45 |
| Allahabad | 83.6 | 75.1 | 90 | 0.84 | 35.85 | —4.49 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 103.1 | 76.8 | 66 | 0.06 | .. | —2.18 |
| Karachi | 85.0 | 76.0 | 87 | 0.25 | .. | —5.77 |
| Ajmer | 96.5 | 81.0 | 54 | 7.85 | .. | —10.18 |
| Jaipore | 101.4 | 78.1 | 76 | 0.05 | 8.63 | —11.81 |
| Kotah | 101.8 | 78.6 | 50 | 13.92 | .. | —10.56 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| West— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 92.6 | 75.8 | 66 | 3.69 | .. | —5 88 |
| Dwarka | 85.8 | 77.3 | 88 | 7.52 | .. | —5.52 |
| Veraval | 82.7 | 77.4 | 88 | 7.40 | .. | —8.77 |
| Rajkot | 100.3 | 74.0 | 70 | 6.98 | .. | —16.45 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 97.0 | 77.8 | 77 | 8.28 | .. | —9.56 |
| Surat | 88.5 | 77.5 | 83 | 21.45 | .. | —14 01 |
| Ahmedabad | 101.0 | 78.7 | 62 | 9.11 | .. | —17.71 |
| Deesa | 102.5 | 76.9 | 63 | 4.80 | .. | —17.41 |
| Neemuch | 99.1 | 73.8 | 70 | 12.60 | .. | —12.72 |
| Indore | 90.1 | 69.8 | 79 | 19.72 | .. | —6.86 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 85.8 | 76.3 | 87 | 63.68 | .. | 16.41 |
| Saugor | 88.4 | 73.8 | 89 | 5.32 | .. | —3.45 |
| Hoshangabad | 89.5 | 72.2 | 88 | 36 66 | .. | —4.87 |
| Khandwa | 88.0 | 72.0 | 87 | 21.09 | .. | —3 17 |
| Akola | 89.0 | 72.5 | 78 | 23.61 | .. | —1.00 |
| Amraoti | 87.8 | 70.5 | 73 | 26.81 | .. | —1.03 |
| Nagpur | 90.4 | 74.8 | 70 | 38.33 | .. | —0.90 |
| Chanda | 88.8 | 74.8 | 78 | 33 36 | .. | —9.20 |
| Raipur | 84.5 | 74.6 | 98 | 0.68 | 42.70 | 2.75 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85 8 | 77.9 | 83 | 69.39 | .. | 5.61 |
| Ratnagiri | 84 3 | 75.5 | 88 | 92.41 | .. | —2.01 |
| Mormugao | 81.4 | 74.9 | 93 | 0.03 | 77.09 | —5.68 |
| Karwar | 83.1 | 74.6 | 94 | 0.01 | 86.23 | —19.91 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 92 8 | 70.1 | 75 | .. | 16.08 | 0.65 |
| Ahmednagar | 84.0 | 65.9 | 85 | .. | 19.32 | 4.66 |
| Poona | 84.8 | 69.5 | 82 | .. | 27.21 | 9.67 |
| Sholapur | 88.8 | 71.1 | 86 | .. | 14.76 | —4.05 |
| Bijapur | 84.2 | 68.3 | 79 | .. | 8.86 | —2.30 |
| Belgaum | 79.6 | 64.5 | 87 | .. | 34.15 | —1.41 |
| Aurangabad | 87.7 | 69.1 | 80 | .. | 22.52 | 1.76 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 88.2 | 72.9 | 84 | .. | 27.65 | —4.21 |
| Hyderabad | 85.6 | 73.1 | 77 | .. | 34.94 | 14.36 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 85.6 | 74.0 | 83 | 0.14 | 88.38 | —20.45 |
| Calicut | 83 3 | 76.1 | 95 | 0.27 | 79 49 | —5.29 |
| Cochin | 88.9 | 76.4 | 88 | 0.05 | 71 53 | 3.52 |
| Colombo | 84.9 | 78.4 | 82 | .. | 22.46 | 3.95 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 92.3 | 79.2 | 84 | .. | 30.88 | 10.47 |
| Bellary | 92.3 | 74.5 | 59 | .. | 12.46 | 4.42 |
| Cuddapah | 99.6 | 81.0 | 62 | .. | 11.20 | —4.83 |
| Madras | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangalore | 85.3 | 65.6 | 79 | .. | 14.33 | —1.19 |
| Coimbatore | 91.6 | 72.3 | 74 | .. | 6.41 | 1.71 |
| Trichinopoly | 100.1 | 78.2 | 63 | .. | 6.26 | —2.46 |
| Negapatam | 95 9 | 78.3 | 74 | .. | 6.71 | —2.20 |

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th Sept. 1915. | Total since 1st June 1915. | 1st June to 13th September. 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Observatory | 0.00 | 69.39 | 66 87 | 65.44 |
| Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] .. | 0.00 | 72.54 | 67.81 | 76.14 |
| Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.] | 0.00 | 68.14 | 69.73 | 75.35 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] .. | 0.00 | 75.64 | 77.03 | 79 10 |

## MINING SCHOOL AT SITARAMPUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar has opened a mining school at Sitarampur for the benefit of students of coal-mining. It is understood that lectures will be regularly held. Messrs. Paterson, M.N. Roy and K.P. Chakravarty will act as professors of the new institution.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

To-day's weather summary states that the Arabian Sea current has practically ceased to give rain and that the Bay current is rather more active than usual. In consequence, rainfall has seased over the Peninsula but has been widespread in the United Provinces and North-east India.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein 4in., Silchar Balasore 1½in., Allahabad 3in., Lucknow 1½in., Mussooree 1in., Simla ¾in.

The forecast states a decrease of rainfall in North-east India.

The Arabian Sea report states that the mail steamer reports a monsoon over the Arabian Sea somewhat below the average.

## WEATHER AT SIMLA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Since last evening there has been a change in the weather and good rain fell last night. This morning the weather continues cloudy.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and lightly clouded welsehere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.76in. and Allahabad 2.84in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.58in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again decreased in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces but increased in the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in the Malabar and local in the United Provinces, while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the United and the south-east Central Provinces.

P. & O. Mail steamer Report.—The S. S. Salsette, which left Aden on midnight of the 7th, experienced till longitude 53deg. E. generally southerly light to gentle wind; till longitude 68Z deg. E. south-westerly or west-south-westerly gentle to moderate wind, south-westerly or west-south-westerly sea and swell and occasional passing clouds; till arrival yesterday morning light west-north-westerly wind and slight westerly swell. Winds have varied in the western half of the Arabian during the week; they are now of average strength there but are slightly weaker than usual for some distance from Bombay.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 12th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.... | 29.711 | inches |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 82.4 | degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 78.2 | " |
| Dew Point ..... | 76.3 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.832 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..... | 7.6 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 85.8 | " |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 78.4 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | W, WNW | |
| Movement of Wind do. do ..... | 129 | miles |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0.00 | inches |
| Total fall during month ..... | 5 97 | " |
| Do. do. year ..... | 70.80 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept..... | 0.00 | " |

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Jenmoor | Williams | Moulmein |
| Barpeta | Morgan | Buaren |
| Salsette | Armitage | Aden |
| Laughton Hall | Parrington | New York |
| Ethelbrghta | Mudd | Alexandria |
| Wartonfels | McKenzie | Glasgow |
| Elysia | Kinnaird | Liverpool |
| Zayand | Weeks | Glasgow |
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi |

Sept. 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hampstead | Hunter | Port Said |
| Loved no | Giacopello | Genoa |
| Shesakuku Maru | Kuchiki | Kobe |
| Kasara | Ellis | Basra |
| Berbera | Steadman | Karachi |

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Behmani | Wheeler | Mauritius |
| Inaho Maru | Makegawa | Kobe |

The following steamer received port clearance yesterday.—

Steamer—Belle of France for Burrow-in-Furness
" City of Poona for Karachi

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer—Loredano
" Kasara
" Barpeta
" Etnesbryhta

Sept. 13.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. She left that port on the 6th ultimo.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived here on Sunday form Glasgow, which port she left on the 27th July, with general goods on board.

S. S. Laughton Hall:—The steamer Laughton Hall, 2,882 tons, Captain J. W. Parrington, arrived here on Sunday from New York, which port she left on the 1st ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Ethelbryhta:—The steamer Ethelbryhta, 1,985 tons, Captain W. Mudd, arrived here on Sunday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 27th August, in water ballast.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The steamer Wartenfels, 2,385 tons, Captain D. C. McKenzie, arrived here on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 31st July last, with general goods on board.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, arrived here on Sunday from Moulmein, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and twenty-six deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hampstead:—The steamer Hampstead, 2,207 tons, Captain J. A. Hunter, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Loredano:—The steamer Loredano, 2,652 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chinkoku Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Chinkoku Maru, 3,308 tons, Captain Y. Kuchuki, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 8th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, arrived here yesterday from Basra, which port she left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain W. E. Steadman, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with general goods and one cabin passenger.

S. S. Belle-of-France:—The steamer Belle-of-France, 2,468 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill, will sail to-day for Burrow-in-Furness, via Suez, Port Said and Algiers, with a cargo of manganese ore on board.

S. S. City of Poona:—The steamer City of Poona, 4,783 tons, Captain N. McNeil, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

Monday, September 13, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titania.....Knudsen.....T. M. & Co
B. Kamakura Maru....Kawabara.....N.Y. Kisha
C. & R. Rinaldo.....Jordan.....J. F. & Co
F. Rheinfels.....K. N. & Co
H. Horsa.....Koence.....L. Ebrahimji
P. Belle of France....Carfill.....J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri.....K. N. & Co
Sarasvati.....K. N. & Co
Indravati.....K. N. & Co

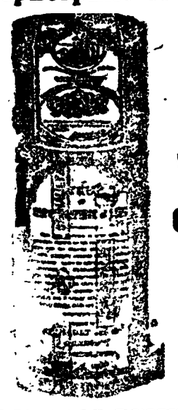
VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kowett.....Wilcox.....T. M. & Co
2 Akbar.....March.....T. M. & Co
4 Rabrein.....Bonnet.....T. M. & Co
6 Roma.....Coz lolo.....I. S. N. & Co
6 Thisiadhu.....Blacklin.....P. & O
7 Barrington Court.....J. M. & Co

(Continued on page 4.)


**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**
**of Hypophosphite of Lime**

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,



FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne
and at all Chemists.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.
CHARNI ROAD.

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WITH MISS PEARL WHITE IN THE LEADING PART
PRODUCED BY THE FAMOUS PATHE PLAYERS IN THE PATHE STUDIOS
Being the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the public by any firm

**Do not forget to read the story of the next two episodes**
IN THIS PAPER ON 13th, 15th, 16th AND 17th SEPTEMBER.

**3 Episodes in 8 Parts being shown this week 3**

## IMPERIAL CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.
CHARNI ROAD.

# ELECTRIC FANS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 16" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 16" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades | 60 | 0 | 0 |

**CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.**

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.


# COMMERCIAL.

## GERMANY'S NEW WAR LOAN.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

A Reuter's telegram informs us to-day, that the German people are making a feeble response to the New War Loan. If there is any truth in the report, it sounds rather ominous, and it would appear the country is at last waking up to the fact that future prospects are perhaps not so encouraging as the Government have hitherto represented them. On August 20th; just prior to the issue of this third War Loan by Germany, the Finance Minister, Dr. Hellferich, announced that, while the terms of the issue would be one point higher, there is to be no fresh taxation during the period of the war. In his speech in the Reichstag he said:—

During the war we will not increase the gigantic burden of the people by new taxations. A tax on war profits can only be raised after the conclusion of the war and will be payable both in cash and in a War Loan. Our economic future must be freed from the gigantic burden of the war. The heavy burden of thousands of millions must be borne through decades by the instigators of the war, but not by us.

The tenor of this remarkable declaration irresistibly suggests to anyone other than a German, that there was an undoubted ring of insincerity about the statement, and the Finance Minister in laying such stress on the question of immunity from further taxation, clearly indicated how afraid the Government is of the possibility of the war becoming unpopular with the people. Germany has already from its own admissions expended somewhere about one thousand millions on the war, and for a Finance Minister to announce, on the eve of trying to induce the public to subscribe to another £500,000,000, that there will be no further taxation, amounted to nothing more or less than an assurance of Germany's victory, and that the nation's economic recovery would be brought about by the indemnities which would be recoverable from its foes. All through the chapter, the whole of Germany's finance has been conducted on the basis of certain victory. The people have been saturated with this belief, for the Ministry realised that the bare idea of a defeat or a draw, with the terrible time either would bring in its wake, would be calculated to restrict the flow of money required for carrying on the war. A stupendous effort is being made on the Russian front, but it is possible, that in spite of the undeniable successes which the Austro-German arms have obtained recently, the stubborn resistance put up by the Russians, with no headway being made in the West, may have raised doubts in the minds of the German people which is having a prejudicial effect on this most recent war flotation. We shall know more about it in a day or two.

## AMERICAN COMMENT ON COTTON CONTRABAND.

The Washington correspondent of "The Times" says:—

A number of newspapers, both in the North and the South, discuss the contraband declaration of cotton. On the whole comment is satisfactory and bears out the estimate of the situation always taken in this correspondence. That Washington will make some sort of protest, in view, especially, of our previous assurances that we would not declare cotton contraband, is rather generally expected. There are strong political reasons why the Government could not avoid such an action. But in the North it is nearly everywhere admitted that we have a strong legal and ethical justification for our change of policy, and it is not expected that the protest against it can be permanently maintained.

Even the South, judging from comment available, is breaking away from Senator Hoke Smith and his German friends. This is due to the discovery that despite the arguments of the Germans and their dupes and agents the South is in excellent shape to weather the loss of the Teutonic markets. The sedulously propagated myth that the crop is going to be unusually large, and that we contemplate the uneconomic plan of wholesale purchase and storage seems completely exploded, especially since the disastrous storm in Texas, for Texas normally produces one quarter of the total American output. The Federal Reserve Board, several Southern banks, and various leading authorities on cotton have also come forward with reassuring statements as to the strength of the financial situation and the satisfactory market prospects. The gist of their arguments has been given in previous messages.

### GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

There are two reasons why it is important that this estimate of the basic conditions should be thoroughly understood. There is excellent ground for believing that the German agents are preparing to hammer the cotton market as soon as the contraband declaration is made, and the success of the manoeuvre, the object of which is patent, will depend almost entirely upon the number of people hoodwinked. Secondly, the cotton situation has obviously relation to the problems of exchange and the mooted loan. If the Germans can exploit the theory that to stabilize prices we shall have to buy heavily, the exchange will be further prejudiced, and the more they are able to exaggerate the domestic difficulties of financing the crop, the greater will be the objections to the loan.

For, despite reassuring public statements, there are still some doubts about the loan. It is pointed out for one thing that, owing to the imminence of the crop-moving activities and the immense drain they create upon floating funds in the United States, we could not choose a more difficult time. It is noted that a large proportion of other foreign loans recently launched are still on the hands of the underwriters.

I will not, however, labour these objections, as it is not impossible that they emanate partly from quarters which would like to see the exchange problem solved by means other than a loan, while about the German-American attitude towards the project there can be no doubt.

## THE COTTON IMPORTS OF DENMARK.

The Union of Danish Textile Manufacturers points out that the figures prepared by the American Department of Commerce for the use of Mr. Sims, member of the House of Representatives, regarding the export of raw cotton from America to Denmark during the years 1913, 1914, and 1915 are totally wrong. The report said that Denmark's consumption of cotton was 100 bales during 1913-14, which increased to 35,257 bales during the war period.

The fact is (says the Danish Union) that the import of cotton to Denmark was greater during 1913 than in 1914, and nearly normal in the past half of 1915. The cause of the great increase in imports from America is that Denmark since the commencement of the war has been obliged to buy cotton from America direct, while in normal circumstances her cotton is mainly bought in Germany. The statement that the normal consumption of cotton in Denmark is only 100 bales evinces want of knowledge of the cotton industry, and especially of Danish affairs.

## COPPER.

The more hopeful feeling which prevailed in copper in the earlier part of last month was to some extent due to the expectation of encouraging developments in the Dardanelles. This tended to stimulate covering operations against short contracts which had grown a little of late, and the result was a spurt of about £1 a ton in warrant prices, but this source of support soon became exhausted, and the market relapsed into a weaker and neglected state. American trade advices continue rather dismal, while the slackness of the general trade demand has become more pronounced. Dealers both in England and in the United States have been freer sellers of fine copper, but in spite of the further successive concessions which have been made very little business has resulted. This tends to emphasise the obdurate attitude of consumers. Electrolytic has been offering in America at well below 17 cents per lb. in second hands, and it is obvious that in the circumstances a sharp cut must ensue on the part of the copper magnates if business is to revive appreciably. The statistical position has further deteriorated, and this, coupled with reports that copper is being accumulated in America, is aggravating distrust. The chief depressing factors at this juncture are the steady growth of the output and the war news. A lot of copper has doubtless yet to be delivered against old contracts entered into at very high prices within the last few months, and until a good portion at least of this has been digested, consumers are hardly likely to take more kindly to the market except at substantial concessions.

## RUBBER.

There is not much improvement in the position of rubber, market conditions showing disappointment, although good sales seem to have been made out of recent arrivals. All outside conditions, however, are the reverse of cheerful, while the hopes that a reawakening of interest on a large scale might be seen on the part of the United States consumers have not been realised. The statistical position is fair, the July figures indicating a reduction in the warehouse stocks of plantation grades, the deliveries exceeding the arrivals by about 1,000 tons in London, while the Liverpool imports were about 600 tons less than the quantities delivered. Increased supplies are expected during the autumn, however, and it may be necessary to take a fresh view of the market.

## TEA.

Indications of increasing supplies from most sources, and the continuation of a discriminating trade demand at the auctions have led to a further fall in prices of the common and lower grades of tea. Much larger quantities of Indian descriptions (totalling well over 35,000 packages) have been placed under the hammer. The demand for the finer liquoring leaf grades was again pretty good at about previous rates, although the lower priced varieties have not met with much attention even at notably reduced prices. Indian Pekoe Souchong ranges from 10½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. The course of the market for Java tea, of which some 14,000 packages were dealt with at auction, has been pretty similar to that for Indian descriptions, the cheaper grades having suffered a set-back of about ½d. per lb. At the last auctions held at Calcutta about 40,000 packages were offered, and prices have given way all-round. The total receipts advised from Northern India for despatch Home since the beginning of the season to August 15 amount to 58¾ million lbs., which shows an excess of 6½ million lbs., as compared with the previous season.

# CABLE QUOTATIONS.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | Nil. |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 5.99 | 5.93 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 5.99 | 5.93 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 6.03 | 5.97 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 6.08 | 6.03 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 6.11 | 6.06 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 6.14 | 6.09 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 6.18 | 6.13 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 6.21 | 6.17 |
| Apl.-May | 6.25 | 6.21 |
| May-June | 6.25 | 6.24 |
| June-July | 6.31 | 6.27 |
| July-Aug. | 6.34 | 6.29 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 6.34 | 6.29 |

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 11th.

The Bank of England announced the following:—

On the 21st August—£30,000 Sovereigns set aside on account of Straits Settlement Note Guarantee Fund Gold portion.

On 25th August—£7,000 Sovereigns set aside on account Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund Gold portion.

On 26th August—£10,000 set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note guarantee Fund Gold portion.

## JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 11th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December | 20 |
| Raw Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi September-December | 20/1½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December | 22 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December | 22/1½ |
| Calcutta Linseed sellers September-October | 56/6 |

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The markets were closed to-day owing to a holiday.

## RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th September, 1915:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,978 Bales. |
| Wheat | 3,138 cwts. |
| Linseed | 21,278 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 1,261 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 500 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 2,273 ,, |
| Castorseed | 2,486 ,, |
| Rice | 7,862 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 220 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 1,980 ,, |
| Mowraseed | 1,300 ,, |
| Gram | 1,552 ,, |
| Joowar | 5,100 ,, |

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach | -- | -- | 278 | Apr. 25'16 |
| M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms) | -- | 226½ | -- | Jan. 25'16 |
| H. G. Rajpatana (Ry. terms) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Bhd Punjab (Ry. terms) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Khandesh | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Mathia | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Khandwa Sanawad | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Nagpore | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Akola Khgm. Fair staple | 246½ | -- | -- | Jan. 25'16 |
| M. G. Yeotmal | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Oomrawateedescription | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| H. G. Westerns | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Westerns | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. J. Miraj | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| M. G. Comitta | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| H. G. Bhagalkote | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| H. G. Bijapore | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 4d. any time. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do. Do. Forward | 1s. 4 11-32d. any time. |
| Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 4 3/8d. |
| Francs. 3 m-s. do. | 19 2½ Nominal. |
| 60 d-s. Hong-Kong | 132½ |
| Do. Shanghai | 171 |
| 60 d-s. Yokohama | 153 |

## BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 25-2-0 |
| Australian Do. | 24-10-0 |
| Bombay Do. | 24-4-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15-12-0 |
| English Dragons | 15-3-0 |

## SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 13.

To-day being a Jain holiday—Jain Samvatsari—the share market was kept closed.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 89¾ (small clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept in demand at Rs. 99½ (long-dated).

## IMPORTS OF TEA AND PLANTATION RUBBER,

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 13.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphs as follows, on the 10th instant:—

The imports of plantation-rubber for August amounted 8,688 tons and deliveries to 3,666 tons, the total stocks of para and plantation amount to 5,776 tons, again 4,106 tons last year.

Tea import for August amount to 41,000,000 lbs. and deliveries and exports to 31,500,000 lbs. The stocks amount to 39,500,000 lbs. against 81,000,000 lbs. last year.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The local manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the general meeting of shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Yen. 1,338,000 and placing Yen. 400,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Yen. 20,000,000.

## REAPPEARANCE OF THE ABHYUDAYA

### DENIAL OF ILL-FEELINGS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

The "Abhyudaya" has just been published. In an article headed "Rebirth" it thanks Sir James Meston for having withdrawn the notice for the deposit of security. While regretting that anything should have appeared in the paper which caused misunderstanding and led the Government to adopt such a severe measure it emphatically denies that at the time of writing the note in question the writer had any ill-feelings against the Government and says that he did not think that the note could lend itself to the interpretation which was put upon it. It further says that as the quotation in the note was taken from an African paper, which fact was mentioned in the beginning, the writer thought that the words "our soldiers" would clearly be understood to mean African soldiers. Had it occurred to him that the word could be misinterpreted to mean Indian soldiers he would have qualified the word soldier with the word African. It urges that when all the world is praising the Indian soldiers for their valour why should the "Abhyudaya" disparage their bravery and power of initiative and it expresses the belief that if before issuing the notice for security, the Government had noted those innumerable poems and articles which appeared from time to time in the paper in connection with the war since it began, perhaps the Government would not have issued that notice.

### ITS CREED OF PATRIOTISM.

The paper publishes as a supplement an English translation of a selection of such poems and articles which appeal to the martial instincts of Indian soldiers to make their mark in the field of battle which extol their deed and which call upon the people of India to support the Government in this crisis. In conclusion, it says its creed is patriotism combined with loyalty. It has so far been guided by this policy and intends to be guided by it in future. We confidently assert that during the eight years of its existence the "Abhyudaya" has not on a single occasion published any article inconsistent with this creed.


When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C-7

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B.7


## BANKS.

| Name and Amount paid up. | Face value. | Div Paid. | Last Div % p.a. | Quotation nett to buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 18% | 350 |
| Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. .. | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 14% | 280 |
| Bank of Baroda .. Rs. 50 .. | 100 | Feb.-July | 7% | 55 |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | -- | 15% | 1,572½ |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | Jan.-July. | 16% | 1,775 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 | 100 | Feb.-July | 6% | 64½ |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | do. | 12% | 1,430 |
| B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 .. | 100 | do. | .. | 2 |
| Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 .. | 50 | -- | 4% | 15½ |
| Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 .. | 50 | -- | 6% | -- |
| Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 50 .. | 100 | June. | 10% | Nom. |
| (New Issue) Rs. 15 .. | 100 | do. | -- | Nom. |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | -- | 11½ | 170 |
| Standard Bk. (O 50 P 50 | 100 | Jan.-July. | Nil. | 6 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | 100 | do. | Nil | 25 |
| Chartered Bank .. | 20 | Oct.-April. | 15% | £62½ |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | £10 | March. | 5% | 57 |
| Mercantile Bank .. £ (12½ A .. (12½ B .. | 25 | -- | 8% | £23 |
| | 25 | -- | 8% | £54 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation | $125 | Feb.-Aug. | 33% | 26 |
| National Bank of India £12½ .. | £25 | Sept.-Mar. | 16% | £41 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last half Year Div. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | May. | Nil. | 695 |
| Bhamani Cotton Mill | 100 | -- | 8 | 90 |
| Bo. Cotton Manufg. | 500 | Nil. | -- | 95 |
| Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company | 250 | -- | 20 | 650 |
| Bombay United | 250 | -- | 70 | 390 |
| Century | 100 | May-Nov. | 3 | 165 |
| Central India O | 500 | May-Nov. | 45 | 1,77½ |
| Central India P | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 5% | 470 |
| China | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 30 | 385 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 700 | -- | 30 | 1,505 |
| Connaught | 300 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 100 |
| Coorla | 1,000 | do. | Yr. 50 | 425 |
| Crescent | 100 | April. | 4 | 91½ |
| Carrimbhoy | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 8 | 190 |
| David | 250 | do. | 20 | 540 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | May-Nov. | Nil. | 170 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | -- | 15 | 365 |
| Empress | 600 | -- | Nil. | 115 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 386½ |
| Framji Petit | 1,000 | May. | Nil. | 1,140 |
| Finlay Mills | 250 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 237½ |
| Gold Mohur | 500 | -- | 15 | 480 |
| Globe | 100 | -- | Nil. | 70 nom. |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | -- | 30 | 475 |
| Howard & Bullough | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 275 |
| Hydcrabad | 1,000 | do. | 40 | 1,300 |
| Imperial Cotton | 500 | do. | Nil. | 95 |
| India Dyeing and Bleaching | 100 | do. | 8 | 123½ |
| Indian Manufg | 1,000 | -- | Nil. | 28½ |
| Indo-China Mfg. | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 60 | 330 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 190 |
| James Greaves | 500 | Dec. | Nil. | 130 |
| Jamabed Manufg. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 90 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | 340 |
| Jubilee Mills | 1,000 | May | Nil. | 125 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 25 | 300 |
| Khatao | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 30 | 1,225 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | May-Nov. | 10 | 595 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | Mar.-Aug. | 100 | 1,110 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 500 | April. | 45 | 1,100 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 50 | 1,640 |
| Maneckjee Petit | 1,000 | do. | Nil. | 1,225 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 55 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | -- | 45 | 2,100 |
| Nawab of Cambay | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | 300 nom |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | -- | 4 | 190 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 25 | 1,050 |
| Phoenix | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 5 | 157½ |
| Presidency | 1,000 | Jan.-July | Nil. | 195 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | April. | Nil. | 400 |
| Sholapore | 1,000 | do. | 150 | 4,900 |
| simplex | 250 | June.-Dec. | 12½ | 270 X.D. |
| Standard Mills | 500 | Nov. | 20 | 900 |
| Sun | 125 | May-Nov. | 7½ | 92½ |
| Swan | 250 | Oct. | do. | 185 |
| Swadeshi | 500 | Mar.-Oct. | 45 | 1,372½ |
| Textile | 500 | May-Oct. | 40 | 1,085 |
| Union Mill | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 200 |
| Vishnu Cotton (O | 500 | -- | Nil. | 300 |
| (P | 500 | -- | 77 | 59½ |
| Western India | 1,000 | -- | 15 | 325 |
| Mysore Spinning | 250 | Sept | Rs15 yr. | 240 |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Year Div. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co. | 100 | Oct.-May | 25 | 280 |
| All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 .. | 100 | August | Nil. | 21 |
| Bamankas .. | 5 | -- | Nil. | 2½ |
| Back Bay Reth .. | 50 | -- | 6 | 35 |
| Badham Pile .. | 70 | June. | 7 | 84 X.D. |
| Baroda Tram Co., .. | 100 | -- | Nil. | 40 |
| Brick and Tile .. | 100 | Nil. | Nil. | 100 |
| Bo. Burma T. Corporation .. | 125 | Jan.-Aug. | 15 Hyr. | 900 |
| Bo. Electric Sup. (P and T.Co. Ld. (O | £10 | Feb.-Aug. | 6% | 165 X.D. |
| | £10 | July | 6% | 190 |
| Bombay Ice. Mfg. .. | 40 | -- | Rs. 2 | 30 |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. | 500 | Mar.-Oct. | 25 | 745 |
| Bo. Land & Building .. | 400 | -- | 25 | 450 |
| Bombay Steam (O Navigation Co. (P | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil | 132½ |
| | 250 | Feb.-Oct. | 6% | 242½ |
| Central I.M. Co. Ld. | 10 | April. | 1 | 21½ |
| City of Bo. Building Co. .. | 500 | Dec.-Jan. | 25 | 450 |
| Delhi Flour .. | 200 | Sept. | Nil. | 91 |
| Empire of I. Ltd. Rs 50 | 500 | -- | 42% | 510 |
| The Eastern (O Chemical Co. (D Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 .. | £1 | Nil. | Nil. | Isb 0. prem. |
| | 2sh. | Nil. | Nil. | |
| | 250 | -- | Nil. | 248 |
| Katni Cement (D .. (O .. (P .. | 100 | -- | Nil. | 85 |
| | 100 | -- | Nil. | 110 |
| | 100 | -- | Nil. | 95 |
| Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 .. | 100 | Dec. | Nil. | 8 nom. |
| Indian Motor Omnibus Co. (O. (P. | 100 Old | Dec.-July | 7% | 105 |
| | 100 New Issue 75 | Dec.-July | 7% | 80 |
| | 250 | March. | 7% | 155 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 100 | Oct.-July | 15 | 200 |
| Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 .. | 100 | July | 6% | 50 |
| Kaup & Co., Rs. 175 .. | 200 | do. | 8.12 | 120 |
| Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 .. | 200 | -- | Nil. | 90 |
| Marcks & Co. .. | 100 | July | 10 | 70 |
| Mackenzies Saw Mills | 100 | -- | Rs. 10 | 158 |
| Maraland Price Co. O | 100 | -- | 6% | 80 nom. |
| Maraland Price Co. P | 100 | -- | 7% | 66 |
| O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 .. | 200 | May | 20% | 635 |
| Phillips & Co., .. | 40 | July | Rs. 4 | 34 |
| Port Canning Co. .. | 1,000 | Sept. | 40 | 735 X.D. |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate | 10 | -- | Nil. | 13½ |
| Sirdar Carbon Gas Co | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 8 | 70 nom. |
| Soundy & Co. .. | 100 | -- | Nil. | 12½ |
| Siddeley Ice Mfg Co. (O (P | 75 | Jan. & | 6% | 100 |
| | 30 | | Nil. | 105 |
| Tata Iron Steel (O Co (P | 150 | June | 6% | 203 |
| | 1,000 | Jan. | 4% | 167 |
| Tata Hydro Elec. (O | 1,000 | Jan. | 4% | 1,060 X.D. |
| | 1,000 | | 4% | 1,070 X.D. |
| Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. .. | 1,00 | April-Oct. | 5½% | 5% prem. |
| Thacker & Co. .. | | May. | 25% | 192 |
| Telephone Co. .. | | -- | Rs. 4 | 120 |
| Treacher & Co. .. | | July | Nil. | 545 |

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price. S.D—Sellers' div. XD—Exdividend

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last year Div. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Akbar .. | 750 | May. | 250 | 4,500 nom 50 |
| Albert Kurrachee .. | 1,000 | Nov. | 45 | 97 |
| Brull's Cawnpore .. | 200 | Aug. | Nil. | 75 |
| Bellary Press .. | 275 | -- | 15 | 125 |
| Broach City .. | 200 | Oct. | 8 | 97½ |
| Fort .. | 475 | Nov. | 20 | 220 |
| Godavery Valley .. | 100 | -- | 8 | 40 |
| Harvey and Sabapat .. | 500 | July | 40 | 670 |
| Hindustan P. & M .. | 250 | -- | -- | 125 |
| Hingolee .. | 100 | Sept. | Nil. | 25 |
| Indian Cotton .. | 125 | Oct. | 10 | 122½ |
| Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. .. | 1,000 | -- | 7% | 700 |
| Khaagaum .. | 400 | Sept. | Nil. | 300 |
| Mahmudpura Cta. .. | 125 | -- | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva .. | 200 | Oct. | Nil. | 125 |
| Mercantile .. | 125 | do. | Nil. | 20 |
| Manmar Mfg. .. | 250 | Aug. | 15 | 220 |
| New East Indian .. | 1,000 | Sept. | 40 | 790 |
| New Mofussil Co., .. | 400 | Nov. | 50 | 792½ |
| New Berar .. | 500 | Oct. | 40 | 490 |
| New Prince of Wales .. | 500 | do. | 40 | 655 |
| Sind .. | 400 | Nov. | Nil. | 250 |
| Surat City .. | 200 | Oct. | 18 | 235 |
| Volkart U.P.Co.Ld. .. | 500 | Sept. | 30 | 505 |
| Vardwan, G.P. .. | 150 | -- | -- | 100 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 5½% | 122 |
| Amritsar Patti Railway | 100 | Do. | 7% | 151 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij R. lway | 500 | Do. | 6% | 640 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture .. | 500 | Do. | 4½% | Par |
| *Central Provinces Railway .. | 100 | Jan.-July. | 4% | 114 |
| *Dhond—Baramati Railway .. | 100 | Do. | 4½% | 113 |
| *Gujerat Railway .. | 100 | Nov.-June. | 4% | 93 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 .. | 100 | Apr.-Oct. | 4% | 107 |
| *Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 .. | 100 | Do. | 4% | 70 |
| *Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 .. | 100 | Jan-July. | 4% | 47 |
| *Sara Strajgani Railway Rs. 100 .. | 100 | Jan-July. | 4% | 96 |
| Shahpur Narowal Railway Rs. 50 .. | 100 | Jan.-July. | 4% | 51½ |
| *Sind Light Railway .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 7% | 162 |
| Tapti Valley Railway .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 5% | 552½ |
| *Upper Sind Light .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 4% | 112 X |

# SHIPPING.

(Continued from page 3.)

## VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Zayani | Weeks | H. S. Shoostro |
| 9 | Aviemoor | Aviemoor | M. M. & Co |
| 15 | Barpeta | Morgan | M. M. & Co |

## HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Linga | Cutbush | M. M. & Co |

## ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | City of Poona | McNeil | K. N. & Co |
| 4 | Kaiser-i-Hind | Bennett | P. & O. Co |
| 6 | Hajsones | Bavan | D. Nanjee & Sons. |
| 6 | Elysia | Kinsaird | W. & A. G. & Co |

## HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Varsova | | M. M. & Co |

## M. W. D. D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nursai | Thompson | T. M. & Co |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barbera | Steadman | M. M. & Co |
| Cruickdine | Elton | M. M. & Co |
| Etheorybta | Mudd | |
| Hempstead | Hunter | |
| Kasare | Ellis | M. M. & Co |
| Khorsut | Hannah | A. & Co |
| Kinkon Maru | Teujim-to | G. Arbuthnot & Co |
| Laughton Hall | Parrington | |
| Lord Cromer | Fellow | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Lored mo | Geac pello | Italian S. N. Co |
| Malta | Talbot | P. & O. Co |
| M. S. Selene | DeBeun | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Ocean | Christensen | The Bombay Co |
| Speakoku Mara | Kuchiki | O. S. Kaisha |
| Wartenfels | McKenzie | |

## EXPORTS.

Sept. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halezones (s) 500 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 65 bales wool, J. Lalji and Co.; 39 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 884 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 29 bales cotton waste, O. Velji; 45 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Titania (s) 400 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 500 cwts. myrabolams, A. Mahadeo.

Rome (s) 850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Rome (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Rome (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,250 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 11 hogsheads 1 cask Indian chutney, N. K. Jussawalla; 10 casks Indian chutney, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 cwts. Kachuree, G. Suchidana and Co.; 107 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 73 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 39 bales cow hides, A. Cassam; 6 bales cow hides, E. Sewji; 32 bales cow hides V. Esmail and Co.; 26 bales cow hides, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 53 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy; 52 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 13 bales cow hides, H. A. Omer and Son; 46 bales sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 28 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka; 44 casks sheep skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 14 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 18 bales sheep skins, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 19 bales sheep skins, H. A. Omer and Son; 20 cwts. fish maws, J. Rahimtoola; 18 cwts. fish maws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 95 cwts. dry ginger, G. Suchidana and Co.; 306 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 4 bales leather hides, Allen Brothers; 44 cwts. apricot kernel, R. C. Nazir and Co.; 15 cwts. caraway seed, M. A. Kayum; 50 cases bristles, Allen Brothers; 1½ cwt. mace, M. A. Kayum; 10 bales cotton cutting, M. A. Kayum; 550 cubic feet teak and black wood furniture, McKenzie Saw Mills; 4 cwts. bees wax, M. A. Kayum; 50 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchidana; 100 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 312 cwts. cotton seed, M. A. Kayum; 20 cwts. nutmegs, M. Jafferbhoy; 7 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. senna leaves, M. Jafferbhoy; 25 cwts. nux vomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 11 cwts. Colombo roots, M. Jafferbhoy; 141 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 150 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. gum Arabic kadaya, M. Jafferbhoy; 26 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 122 cwts. gum kadaya, Ali Brothers; 20 cwts. cashew nuts, Ali Brothers.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Chinkoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Chinkoku Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Shasoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 325 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebhrahim

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Specie Bank, adjourned meeting of creditors, 3 p.m.

Mrs. A. Besant's Public Lecture on "India After the War," Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Alembic Chemical Works Company: Ordinary General Meeting, Princes's Street, 3 p.m.

Mrs. Besants lecture to students only on "The Future of Young India," Gaiety Theatre, 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Marcks and Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

Mrs. A. Besant's Public Lecture on "Theosophy and War," Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket at Poona concludes.

THURSDAY, September 16.

Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range: Opening Ceremony by Lady Sprott, Prince's Dock, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius, Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Chakdina will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, September 17.

Parsi Khordadsal.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. Byculla Club; B. Team v. Bombay City Police.

SATURDAY, September 18.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team v. G. I. P. Ry.; B. Team v. Y. M. C. A.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, First Day.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema, 9-30 p.m. The Grotesques.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KINI—Susilabai Kini, aged 5 years, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Kini, on the 10th September. Mourned by sorrowful parents.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Gorps Orders By Major B. T. Lambert. B. V. A. Commanding.

Colaba, Sept. 13.

TUESDAY.

646.—Parades.

No. 1 Coy. will parade at the Govt: Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Coy. will parade at Colaba, at 7 a.m. and for Fort Manning, Colaba.

WEDNESDAY.

No. 1 Coy. will parade at the Govt: Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Coy. will parade at Colaba at 7-0 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

FRIDAY.

No. 1 Coy. will parade at the Govt: Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Coy. will parade at Colaba at 7-0 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

SATURDAY.

Recruits Drill at 7-0 a.m.

647.—Strength.

No. 1704 Gunner Batton. W. having joined the Royal Flying Corps is transferred to the Supernumerary List from 13-9-15.

No. 1635 Gunner Rollis. F. H. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 13-9-15.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lt.,

Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 14.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parades with Arms Musketry and Company drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill.

"A" Coy. will parade until further notice at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

"E" Coy. including recruits at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"J" Coy. Trained Volrs. No. 4 Section at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"C" Company at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Trained Volunteers 1 and 2 Sections of "J" Company Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Coy. at 6-45 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order. Helmets, Rifles etc.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

FRIDAYS.

"G"and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill (advanced Guards).

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy., at 4 p.m. in the Liquor Shed Alexandra Docks.

"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"G" Coy. from Monday, 13th, to Sunday, 19th instant, both days inclusive.

"E" Coy. from Monday 20th to Sunday 26th instant both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

208.—Extract from Station Order No. 362 (a) dated 11th May 1915 is republished for guidance of all concerned:—

All liquor bars and hotels other than Regimental Canteens, Institutes and the Sailors Home are out of bounds to all W. O.'s. N. C. Officers and men in uniform.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

### BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B .B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Sons of the Brave .....T. Bidgood.
Overture.—The Bohemian Girl ...M. W. Balfe.
Valse.—A Dream of Fair Women Max Malo.
Selection.—The Marriage Market ...V. Jacobi.
Intermezzo.—Heart's Ease .....A. Macbeth.
Selection.—Harry Lander's Songs W. Williams
Tango.—Glad Eyes ..... A. Lotter.

### BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I .P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day, the 14th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

### AN IMAGE ROBBED.

Thakordas Thakabhai, a mehta of the Kalbadevi Jain Temple has reported to the police that a silver ornament of the value of Rs. 100 which was on one of the images had been stolen on the 11th instant, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3-30 p.m.

### PORT TRUST MINIATURE RIFLE RANGE.

Owing to the state of the weather it was found unavoidably necessary to postpone the opening of the Range by Lady Sprott on Thursday last.

It has now been arranged to hold the function on Thursday evening next, the 16th September, 1915, at 5-30 p.m.

### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Monday the 20th September, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Secondary Training College, Elphinstone High School building, when Principal J. N. Fraser, M.A., will give an address on "School Museums and what to put in them."

### MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver this evening a public lecture on "India after the War", at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Empire Theatre under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth. Admission tickets will be available in the Theatre from 5 p.m. (S. T.).

### MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague were recorded in Bombay on Sunday, the attack being reported from Bhuleshwar. There were no cases of cholera and small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 64 as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 76 of that of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,306 of which 11 were found to be plague-stricken.

### THEFT OF A DRESSING CASE

A dressing case belonging to Miss Bertha Penwill a nurse in Col. Street's Nursing Home, near the Kennedy Bridge, has been stolen on the night of the 13th instant from her room. It contained clothing of the value of Rs. 491 and jewellery of the value of Rs. 389. Fortunately the jewellery was found the next morning in the sweeper's gully at the back of the house, only the clothes being taken away.

### A MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

While Mr. P. S. Mellor was driving in his motor car No. 3754 to Apollo Bunder along Queen's Road and was at the junction of Mayo Road, he stopped his car to allow a carriage to pass. But motor car No. 3370 driven by Azimbux Rahimbux, belonging to a Mr. N. Marryat of the Elphinstone Circle, came from behind although the driver was called, it is said by Police Constable No. 1013 A to stop it and dashed into Mr. Mellor's car, thus damaging both the cars. None of the occupants was injured and it is surmised that the driver of the second car was unable to control it, at the time he was asked to do so.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S CENSURE.

### "IGNOBLE PART OF U. S. AMONG THE NATIONS."

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at a military instruction camp for business men at Plattsburgh (New York) on August 25, declared:—

"For thirteen months the United States has played an ignoble part among the nations, in that she has tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom she agreed to protect, wronged, and has seen her own men and women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part."

Mr. Roosevelt maintained that under the Hague Convention it was the duty of the United States to help to protect Belgium from German aggression, and he condemned the United States Government for not taking the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend her own rights

Germany he characterised as utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality, and declared it to be a base abandonment of morality for American manufacturers of war munitions to refuse to make shipments for the use of the armies striving to restore Belgium to her own people. Munition makers who refused to make such shipments should be put on the roll of dishonour.

Referring to the German propaganda in the United States he said the professional German-Americans within the last twelve months had shown themselves enemies of the United States as well as of humanity.

The recent exposures showing that German-Americans had worked together with emissaries from Germany, often by direct corruption, against the integrity of American institutions and against America's doing her international duty should arouse the indignation of every American. The leaders among the German-Americans preached and practised what was perilously near to treason against the United States.

## SUBMERGED CLASS.

### MRS. BESANT'S PLEA FOR UPLIFT.

At the Empire Theatre yesterday evening Mrs. Annie Besant under the auspices of the Social Service League delivered a lecture on the "Submerged class Here and in England," Mr. Justice L. A. Shah presiding.

Mrs. Besant in the course of her long and eloquent address said that the Universe was living under a law. If they broke that law it was sure to bring the downfall of society Many great empires and nations had fallen away, perished, disappeared from the face of the earth because of their disregard. They reaped what they sowed. The law was the law of brotherhood.

The lecturer then traced the conditions of things as they existed before the factory system came into being,—how each man was bound with his land, and how he lived on it; how after the introduction of the factory system a large number of people came to live in cities and how slums were created as a result. She quoted the example of women who were paid one shilling for making one dozen shirts, or even so little as 8 pence. And these were employed for 20 hours out of the 24 hours to get a most scanty and miserable living. Then there were children who with their bleeding fingers had to gum the labels of the match-boxes and were paid a pittance for their hard labour for the major portion of the day.

Coming to India she reviewed the history of ancient India and said that Indians were then rich and the peasantry was prosperous. Even the Moghuls and the Afghans left the peasants alone for they were the mainspring of the prosperity of the country. Invader after invader came and left the peasantry intact. It was better to live in prosperous condition with an occasional raid than to live in misery and safety. All the nations in Europe in the Eighteenth Century were fighting for the wealth of India, they wanted to trade with India. And after a great deal of struggle only the English and the French remained.

She then traced the history of the land settlements, forest laws and other allied things which had brought a great deal of distress and misery on the Indian population. It was the duty of the educated Indians to teach the poorer and unfortunate people, teach them co-operation, start banks, schools and other things for the betterment of their unfortunate brethren. The forest laws she said made criminal, of people because they took wood from the same forests from which their grandfathers and great-grandfathers all had taken wood. Of the vast population of India some years ago of 200 millions 45 millions did not know what a full meal was. The income of each man in India was Rs. 20 according to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, but according to others more. She remembered a man telling a missionary that they would be quite satisfied if they could get one square meal in two days.

It was the duty of the educated men to do their best for their more unfortunate brethren. No better or greater monument could be reared to the memory of Mr. Gokhale than working up an agitation to make education compulsory and free. They should study the books of Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Wacha which were so full of facts and figures Until and unless they did their duty to the submerged the blessings of God would not be upon them.

Mr. Justice Shah thanked the lecturer for the inspiring speech.

## SAVED BY AN INDIAN SAGE.

### ENGLISH SCHOOLMISTRESSES AMONG GERMAN TROOPS.

There returned during mail week to Grays, Essex, two schoolmistresses who have been absent from England for over twelve months, during seven of which they lived at a Belgian villa at Ahert, near Arlon, surrounded by German troops. Eventually the ladies—Mrs. Talbot and Miss M. Rudder—who were staying with the latter's sister and an Indian philosopher, made their way to Switzerland, but several months elapsed before passports could be obtained for their return to England, says the "Daily News and Leader."

In the course of an interview they described how Maharaj, the Indian sage, more than once risked his life for them. On August 19, last year, they said, an army of quite 12,000 men encamped near the villa, and the Germans evidently intended to make it their headquarters. When the General and his officers arrived Maharaj went out and explained his position as a chief Brahmin, and asked if the Kaiser would allow troops to be quartered in his palace. They replied in the negative whereupon Maharaj declared: "I am greater than your Kaiser, and I will not allow soldiers to enter my house!"

A more serious aspect of affairs presented itself later when a party of ordinary soldiers marched up and demanded the key of the stables. The leader presented his rifle at Maharaj's head, and for a time things looked critical. They battered the stable door open and began stealing petroleum which Maharaj had stored for the winter. "It was like pandemonium," said Miss Rudder, "when three young officers arrived and stopped the man. Then the German General came up, and the offending soldiers went off like whipped dogs."

On the Germans asking for water for the troops Maharaj grudgingly permitted them to use the kitchen pump, but stipulated that they should not enter through the door. Consequently, as long as there was any water, the men climbed in through the kitchen window.

Among the officers of the Indian Telegraph Department Messrs. Thomas, Roy and Talbot are returning from leave in autumn and their positions are being arranged. Mr. Thomas will resume his appointment as Chief Engineer and Mr. Styn becomes Director of Traffic and Mr. Meredith will be posted to Bombay as Director, Telegraph Engineering, relieving Mr. Myaston, who returns to Karachi as Superintendent.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

### ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (2); MEDICALS (0).

The two teams at present at the head of League table met last evening in the closing stages of the Harwood League, the game ending in favour of the Artillery by a margin of two goals. A hot pace was kept up throughout the sixty minutes play and both custodians were frequently called upon to save. Had the Medicos succeeded in defeating the Garrison men it would have left the result of the League in doubt, whereas the Gunners position at the head of table is now safe. Even if they loss both their remaining games to the Bombay Gymkhana they will still be declared the winners as they have a much better goal average. A great tussle is likely to ensue between the Medicals, Bom-Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. for second honours and the remaining few games will be watched with considerable interest.

The winners last evening were without the services of their redoubtable centre-half, Holden, who has gone up to Poona to take part in the Boxing Tournament that is being held up there. Bagley played at centre, while Franklin partnered Weaver at back. The defence was very sound and scarcely ever gave the nippy Medical forwards an opening. O'Neill was the pick of the halves. Gloster, Massey and O'Keefe were the best of the attackers. The first named played put across some tip-top centres O'Keefe was rather slow in front of goal, on one occasion he broke through the Medicals defence and had only Hildreth to beat at close range. He however placed the ball right in Hildreth's hands.

Hildreth the Medical custodian treated the public to some first rate goal-keeping and was time and again applauded for his brilliant saves. Wadia and Doyle were very sound at back. Sheik's judicious keeping at half was a great help to the forwards. Sweeney worked as hard as ever at centre. Thyer on the left extreme showed up well, but Baluch on the opposite wing has not been playing as well as usual in the last few games. Braganza played a dashing game and was frequently prominent.

From the kick-off Gloster got on the move and centred well, but O'Keefe was slow in accepting and Hildreth ran out and cleared. Immediately after the ball was returned to the Medical territory and Llewlyn was afforded a good chance of placing his side ahead, but shot wide. Gloster forced a corner and placed the resulting kick splendidly. Massey got his head on the ball and drew first blood. At the other end Khan nearly put through from a good centre by Thyer. Braganza then had the chance of his life to score. Dodd rushed out to clear and lost possession, Braganza captured and had an open goal in front of him, but delayed too long in shooting and was robbed of the leather.

The second half was a repetition of the first moiety, both goals being visited in rapid succession. Hildreth saved a ripping shot from Gloster. Returning to the attack O'Keefe got away but placed in Hildreth's hands. K an gave to Braganza who evading the backs dashed for goal, but was upset by a foul charge by Weaver, just outside the penalty area. Gloster carried the leather down on the left and gave to O'Keefe who scored from close range giving Hildreth no earthly chance. Nothing eventful took place during the last few minutes play and the game ended:—

R. G. A. ..... 2 goals.
Medicals .....Nil.

*R. G. A.*:—Goal, Dodd; backs, Weaver and Franklin; halves, Jennings, Bagley and O'Neill; forwards, Gloster, Llewlyn. O'Keefe, Massey and Rooney.

*Medicals*:—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Wadia and Doyle; halves, Wylde, Sweeney and Sheik; forwards, Thyler, A. Khan, G. Khan, Braganza and Baluch.

### RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

| Teams. | P | W | L | D | Goals F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. G. A. ..... | 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 2 | 23 |
| Medicals ..... | 13 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 8 | 18 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 17 |
| Y. M. C. A. ..... | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| 6th Devons ..... | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 23 | 11 |
| Bengal United ... | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 7 |
| Inst. Luso-Indiano. | 11 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 3 |
| Lusitanians, ..... | 11 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 43 | 1 |

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y. M. C. A. v. Lusitanians.

## KARACHI MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

The only tender received for building the new municipal offices here, that of the local firm, Mackenzie Davison and Co., has been recommended by the Managing Committee for the Corporation's acceptance. The total cost of the building is nearly Rs. 10,82,000 as against the original allotment of five lakhs subsequently increased and now still further increased by Rs. 1,22,000 on account increased cost of building materials. The contract stipulates the completion of the building within two years hence.

The District Judge of Tinnevelly has rejected the application of a large unsecured creditor of the South Indian Mills (in liquidation) for the removal of one Menkshi Sundram Iyer from the post of the official liquidator of the mills.

The Rev. G. Whitehead, who had been for 26 years working in Burma, has taken charge of the colliery districts in Somerset and is not coming out to Burma again. A valuable worker in the mission field, he translated the "New Testament" and "Manual of Christian Doctrine and Devotion" into Burmese, besides various works in Nicobarese language.

Mirza Hairat of Delhi has offered 500 Kurans and 100 amulets to the St. John Ambulance Association for the use of wounded soldiers at the Front. The offer has been accepted by the Association.

## SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

### HORSES STRUCK OUT.

DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights.

First Venture and Soultline.

WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles.

Kiltoi, Spenser, St. Alban, Sparkes, Keerit, Beckmesser, Refresher, First Call II, and Dalmatia.

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Molly S., Bunty, Borgie and Sophocles.

TUFF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Gold Fish II, Bhatty Chief, Nawabzada, Pasha, Regent, Harry Johnson, Best Chance and Winchester.

CURSETJI DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Back Bay, Nawabzada, Red Silk, Mat-Hat-Baig, American Spot and Polish.

ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Shaif-el-Mulook.

KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Nawabzada Red Silk, Best Chance, Good Success and Saidan.

## CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Captain G. Fortescue, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant B. A. Knight-Smith, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. A. Seaton, Cambridgeshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant C. G. Bewicke, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant N. G. Edmondson, Lincolns.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant A. W. Brydon, West Surreys.

Lieutenant J. Hailes, Army Ordnance Department.

Second-Lieutenant J. R. Dunn, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant A. Hinkley, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant F. Whittam, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Strahan, London Regiment.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Laland, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain A. S. Hogg, Connaught Rangers.

Captain D. Morrison, Lancaster Regiment.

Lieutenant H. C. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Bragg, Artillery.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major J. M. Heron, Essex.

Captain F. W. Clark, London Regiment.

Captain S. R. Penrose-Welsted, Irish Regiment.

Captain R. H. Twining, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. Ellison, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant R. Pickering, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. G. Ryan, Irish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant L. F. Schuster, London Yeomanry.

Chaplain Reverend E. Teale.

NOW WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant E. H. Whitfield, York and Lancasters.

MISSING: BELIEVED KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major G. F. Davis, London Regiment.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain A. H. Mason, Norfolks.

Captain E. R. Woodwark, Norfolks.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant J. M. Entwistle, Worcesters.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The 204th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Lurghun Shah (second time), 127th Queen Mary's Baluchi Infantry.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Jemadar Tota Singh, 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Biraj Gurung, 1/5th Gurkhas.

Jemadar Nanthir Gurung, 1/5th Gurkhas.

Subadar Mandhoj Lama, 1/10th Gurkhas.

Jemadar Nanthir Gurung, 1/10th Gurkhas.

The following additional casualty is reported from Egypt:—

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Major J. Oleary, Indian Medical Service.

The following additional casualties are reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Major W. H. Pennington, 12th Cavalry.

Lieutenant L. I. L. Thornton (Indian Army Reserce of Officers), 16th Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenant R. W. Robinson (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), 96th Berar Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant P. C. Scudamore, 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant T. T. Laville, 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant E. C. Staples, 11th Rajputs.

The net proceeds of the theatricals recently held at the Viceregal Lodge amounted to Rs. 2.100 and this sum has been credited to his Excellency's Fund for local charities.

## SPORT AT HOME.

### MODIFIED FOOTBALL SEASON.

### GAMES TO ENTERTAIN MUNITIONS WORKERS.

The arrangements are now fairly complete for what will go down to posterity as the modified football season. Professionalism will be entirely suspended, and the players will, for the time being, not only be genuine amateurs, but workers, writes "D. D." in the "Daily News and Leader." They will have the licence from the English Football Association to play for the particular club of their present locality be it permanent or temporary. As already announced, the English and Southern League committees have been suspended in favour of district groups of clubs, whose home and away fixtures will carry them only to the end of January, at which period the then condition of affairs will determine where further competitions shall be held.

NOT FOR GAIN.

The resumption of the game will, of course, meet with some criticism, but from an irresponsible minority. Football will not be played for the personal gain of any individual, be he director or player, but for the entertainment of the munitions worker on his well-earned half-holiday. There will be few, if any, midweek games played, and if necessary the police authorities of the country can furnish convincing particulars that Saturday afternoon football is beneficial to the community. In Scotland the governing body of the game have allowed a maximum wage for the playing of football of £1 a week, and I see no objection to such an arrangement in centres where the patronage of the game justifies the expenditure.

ROVERS HOLD OUT.

One of the few English clubs of consequence which is standing out of the game for the season is Blackburn Rovers, many of whose players have already become identified with other clubs in the North. Mr. Lawrence Colton, the Rovers' chairman, who is a man of considerable influence, has had his way in this matter, much to the disappointment of thousands of football enthusiasts in the town, who are heavily engaged during the week in Government work, and who have no other form of recreation to their liking to turn to.

IN THE MIDLANDS.

Of the Midland clubs it was the original intention of Aston Villa, Birmingham, West Bromwich Albion, and Wolverhampton Wanderers not to participate, but at a recent meeting of the Birmingham Association Mr. Charles Crump explained that those four clubs had accepted the invitation to play home and away matches in lieu of the Birmingham Charity Cup. They would not, however, give an absolute undertaking to do so, but stated they would give full consideration to it. After Christmas he thought the Association might arrange competitions on the lines of the Birmingham Senior and Junior Cup competitions. Mr. Sidney said that the Staffordshire Association were endeavouring to arrange divisional competitions, but there was not much possibility of playing at present owing to so many players having enlisted. A proposition that local competitions under the management of the association should be arranged was carried.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

In the North, in the Midlands, and in London there will be fairly representative combinations of clubs engaged in tournaments which will be conducted on League lines; but in the West, the proposed combination has fallen through, but in place of competitive football it has been decided to play friendly games. Home and home fixtures have been arranged between Bristol Rovers, Bristol City, Southampton, Newport County, and Swindon. Scotland began its season on Saturday last, but the English program will not be entered upon until Sept. 4.

## WHEN PRESIDENT POINCARE TRAVELS.

Some interesting particulars of the arrangements adopted by President Poincare when travelling in France at the present time are given in the current issue of the "Motor." "When a long journey has to be made the President employs either two or three cars. The first is a Rolls-Royce touring car, which acts as a pilot, and is under control of one of the officers attached to the President's staff; the second is a Sizaire-Berwick coupe, carrying the President and one of his officers; and the third car—if a third is used—is occupied by the President's body servants. It frequently happens, however, that the President travels without servants, in which case only two cars are used. There is little formality and no publicity in connexion with these motor trips. When the pilot car runs out of Paris only the officer aboard that car is acquainted with the destination. The driver receives instructions as he proceeds, and the only orders given to the driver of the President's car are to follow the pilot. The driver of the third car in the same way follows the car ahead."

The foundations have been completed departmentally, of the New Karachi Customs house which is to cost some five lakhs, in the vicinity of new Karachi Port Trust offices and it is anticipated tenders will shortly be invited for the superstructure.

In an aqray by coolies pilfering wood for the s.s. Pagensturn in the harbour recently a subordinate Indian acting quartermaster was injured and died subsequently and the coolies concerned were arrested.

The Karachi municipal terminal Tax will replace the octroi system from the 15th October.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday September 14, 1915.*

## THE APPEAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

We have received a copy of the weighty memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by the Raja of Mahmudabad on the subject of a council government for the United Provinces. It will be remembered that, after the debate in the House of Lords when the proposal for creating an executive council for the provinces was rejected in a thin house by a small body of Tory peers, a remarkable series of representative meetings were held throughout the provinces to protest against the action of the Upper Chamber in thus depriving the people of the U. P. of a reform which had been persistently demanded by all those who could claim to speak with a representative voice on their behalf. These meetings culminated in a conference, which was held at Allahabad on the 30th May last, of elected representatives of almost every one of the 48 districts of the United Provinces, and which passed a resolution, not only demanding an executive council but asking in addition that the two provinces should be raised to the status of a governorship, and the present form of administration replaced by a Governor-in-Council. It was decided to submit a representation to this effect to the Secretary of State and that has now been drawn up and forwarded to Whitehall. It will be remembered that Lord Crewe, immediately after the action of the House of Lords rejecting the proposal of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, issued a statement to the effect that the Government would use every effort to secure the carrying out of a reform, which, while it failed to secure the approval of a small band of peers whose power to defeat it was purely adventitious, had been strongly recommended by the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and had been approved of by the Cabinet. Unfortunately, for the execution of Lord Crewe's wishes in this matter the formation of the Coalition Government has since supervened and we have a Secretary of State who represents very different ideals in regard to the Government of India to those which have guided the policy of Whitehall during the last ten years; and we fear there is no great prospect that the representation of the Raja of Mahmudabad, telling as it, is, will receive such consideration at the hands of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as it would at those of his predecessor, who was already predisposed to regard it favourably. That is part of the price that India has been made to pay for loyalty during the war. The change of Government was an excellent thing for the United Kingdom and the Empire as a whole, but unfortunately India has had to suffer for this change in a manner that could not have been possible with any other part of the Empire, by having the control of her affairs transferred from the representative of one party to another, without any demand for a change of policy having emanated from the electorate. We protested against the change at the time, but we doubt whether it is fully appreciated in political circles at Home how deeply this cynical indifference to India's position and the wishes of her people has been felt in this country. It would have been a simple matter to leave the India Office alone when the process of reconstruction was in progress. It could have made no difference to the efficiency or power of the Government, and it would have spared people in this country the painful suspicion that the party leaders had merely made a convenience of the Indian Office.

However, if Mr. Austen Chamberlain were to cast aside any predilections which may have been induced in his mind by the speeches of his political friends in the House of Lords and to read the Raja of Mahmudabad's representation with an open mind, he could not fail to be impressed by the unanswerable character of the case it sets forth. An impartial study of the history of this question of council government will show that all the wisest statesmen who have had to deal with it during the past eighty years or so have been in favour of this form of administration wherever it can be imposed. But it is sufficient, as the Raja of Mahmudabad says, to go back no further than the Decentralisation Commission, which recommended that all the major provinces of India should be placed under the rule of Governors-in-Council. The original Morley-Minto reform scheme contained, we know, a proposal for an executive council for the United Provinces, but it was defeated by the opposition of the House of Lords and the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, who was personally strongly opposed to it. In regard to this the representation to the Secretary of State very properly urges that the capacity or incapacity of an individual Lieutenant-Governor to cope with his work or his own personal predilections should not be allowed to decide the fate of a question of such importance, involving as it does a political principle which should be no concern of a member of the Civil Service. Since the retirement of Sir John Hewett however, the United Provinces have been blessed with a Governor of more liberal views, who did not hesitate to act on the clearly expressed desire of the public of the province and the non-official members of his legislative council and recommend to the Government of India the carrying out of the reform. The Government of India strongly endorsed the proposal of Sir James Meston, and it was approved in turn by the Secretary of State and the Cabinet. One would have expected that Parliament would have hesitated to reject a proposal that had been presented to it by the Imperial Government acting on the recommendation of the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province which it directly concerned. And we have no doubt whatever that had the proposal come before the House of Commons in the first instance it would have been approved by a large majority, a fact that might have made some difference to its treatment in the Lords. But, abandoning their favourite theory of trusting the men on the spot, the small band of ex-satraps in the Upper House, who regard themselves as the final arbiters of Indian policy, opposed the measure by arguments which carried the day more because they emanated from the mouths of persons reputed to be experienced administrators than on account of their own merits. These arguments, such as they are, we have more than once dealt with very fully in these columns, and it is not worth while to traverse the same ground again. They are effectively disposed of in the representation to the Secretary of State, as well as many misstatements which accompanied them regarding the true state of public opinion in the Province. That is a matter of fact, as to which it is essential that the Secretary of State should not be misled, and, after perusing this representation, which voices the opinion of the educated public of every community in the Province and of every representative Indian public body, it will be impossible for him to entertain the version of public feeling in the matter presented to the House of Lords by Lords Curzon, MacDonnel and Co.

We do not know whether it was necessary to devote so much space to the refutation of the considerations put forward by Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir John Hewett regarding the trouble which they allege would arise with the Mahomedans if a Hindu were appointed to the Council and vice-versa, and the and the silly contention advanced by Sir John Hewett that the supply of qualified candidates would be small. The answer to these lies in the experience of other provinces and the unanimity of Hindu and Mahomedan opinion in the United Provinces as exposed in this very representation. Arguments of that character are hardly likely to make any impression on anyone outside a certain limited class of opinion in India, which nurses delusions of this kind because they are highly congenial to the prejudices which they represent. Nor is there much more to be said for the old story of the masses having made no demand for the reform which has been trotted out by the dissentient members of the Viceroy's Council and their friends in the House of Lords. If Indian reforms are to wait for a demand of the voiceless masses they will have to wait for an initial reform,—mass education,—that will take cycles to achieve and may never be even properly tackled for the same reason. Reforms must be conceded in India, as in every country that is making beginnings, to the demands of the educated classes, who have a better claim to represent the wishes of the masses than any body of public servants, however talented. That at least, is a principle of statemanship which ought to appeal to a minister nurtured in the traditions of liberalism, with which the father of Mr. Austen Chamberlain never ceased to be associated, and which his son we trust has not yet wholly discarded in spite of other influences.

## MISUSE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

A deplorable instance of the misuse of judicial discretion was exposed in an appeal which was heard the other day by Justices Batchelor and Hayward and which was reported in our columns. In the case which was the subject of appeal, certain accused persons had been convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur and one of them was sentence to death. The accused had pleaded an *alibi*. There were serious difficulties in the way of deciding the case and Mr. Justice Batchelor said, in his judgment, "difficulty had arisen by the way in which the Sessions Judge, Mr. Varley, had conducted the case." The most important witnesses for the prosecution were three persons who were eye-witnesses and relatives of the deceased and on their credibility the case for the prosecution entirely depended. These were examined by the Sessions Judge on the 11th June last, at which time the accused had not engaged a pleader. On the following day, however, a pleader appeared and applied on behalf of the accused for permission to cross-examine the witnesses, saying that these persons were still in Bijapur and procurable in half an hour. It was entirely within the discretion of the Sessions Judge, of course, to recall the witnesses and in view of the fact that they were so easily procurable, and that on their credibility depended the life of a human being, one would have expected that the Sessions Judge would not have hesitated to have them recalled for cross-examination. But the judge refused permission on the extraordinary ground, among others, that the "Court can only hope that, in following the usual procedure, it has not lost sight of the fact that it is merely an arbitrator and holds no brief either for the Crown or the accused but is called upon to decide impartially upon the matters before it according to law." Apart from the impossibility of imagining how any court could pretend to decide impartially in the circumstances of this particular case, in which the facts were not finally laid before it, the enunciation of the functions of a judge implied in this statement is a most dangerous one. Besides, as Mr. Justice Hayward stated, "the judge was in error in saying that his duty consisted only in deciding impartially upon matters before him. "The duties of a presiding judge," he very properly said, "go far beyond that." And this is clearly laid down in section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which imperatively enjoins the Court in such cases as that under discussion to summon and call any witnesses, a provision which, according to Mr. Justice Hayward, had been overlooked by the Sessions Judge. Mr. Justice Batchelor pointed out that by his refusal to recall the witnesses for the prosecution the Sessions Judge had made "a misuse of judicial discretion" for the witnesses had not been cross-examined at all, and as a matter of fact there were several circumstances in the case to show that the cross-examination was a matter of great moment. His lordship added that a retrial was necessary and that it would not be in the interests of justice if the cross-examination were conducted before the same sessions judge who had already come to a decision "and who appeared to him from many passages in the judgment to have not properly realised the difficulty of the case." We would go further than this and say that Mr. Varley does not appear to be a person to whom the decision of cases involving human life ought again to be entrusted.

## Notes of the Day.

**An Incredible Story!**

There can be few more tragically vivid proofs of the suffering that famine brings and of the acuteness of the famine that is at present raging in Eastern Bengal and Assam, than that contained in the Calcutta telegram which tells of the suicide of a starving couple. The facts of this tragedy demonstrate also how the enforcement of laws, which are suited to ordinary times, with a uniform and mechanical strictness even in abnormal times may lead to inhuman consequences. It appears that the man, who was without food for two days, managed with great difficulty to get some rice which he gave to his wife to cook. But as he was unable to pay the Chowkidari tax, the Chowkidar came to his house and took away the rice with the result that the unfortunate man committed suicide by hanging himself, and his wife soon followed suit. All this is a strange revelation as to the famine relief operations which the Government of Bengal is said to have initiated! The story is almost incredible, and we trust the Government of Bengal will cause the strictest investigation to be made into the circumstances.

**Doctors for the Army.**

Four or five thousand doctors have joined the Army since the war began, to supplement the efforts of the Army Medical Corps. But it is obvious that with the increasing expansion of the forces of the Empire and, more, with the calls of six or seven wars for service, the need for more volunteers has become urgent. The War Emergency Committee of the British Medical Association has just issued another appeal to the profession, and committees are being set up all over England to make arrangements for setting practitioners free. As might have been expected, there has already been an encouraging response. The volunteers will be divided into two classes—men of military age, who will serve either for home or foreign service on a twelve months' contract or, and men over 40, who will serve either at home or in such stations as Egypt or Malta. What is chiefly wanted is that doctors who are over the military age, some of whom may be out of practice, should help to release the younger men by undertaking to carry on their practices during their absence. For the chief anxiety of a doctor in good practice who volunteers is naturally lest his living should go to pieces during his absence. Often enough people desert the substitute for a doctor they like better and thus an appeal is also made to the public to help the doctor who volunteers in the service of the country by supporting the man who is keeping his practice together.

**Medical Education for Indian Women.**

Apart from the general question of the education of Indian girls, a most pressing problem is that of providing them with facilities for medical education. For it is obvious that the progress of sanitation and the diffusion of modern ideas of preserving health and treating the sick among the people depends on the extent to which their importance is brought home to the women and this can only effectively be done by those Indian women who have themselves acquired proper medical training. The facilities for such training for Indian girls in the Punjab, as in other parts of the country, are as inadequate as those for their general education. It is, however, satisfactory that the Punjab Government have sanctioned a number of scholarships for non-Christian lady-students at the Punjab Medical School for Women at Ludhiana conducted by a mission. In the absence of a special Government medical school for women this is a step in the right direction and though it does not go far enough to meet the great demand for such education we trust that it will be followed by other local Governments.

**Backward Burmah.**

A pamphlet on "Sanitary Organisation and Development in Burma" just issued by the Burma Government contains some suggestive information. The disabilities under which Burma suffers as regards advancement of sanitation are explained by the usual insistence on the absence of initiative amongst the people. Among the other causes mentioned, are physical and geological conditions, especially water-logged sites in towns; absence of good roads making communication with towns and villages away from the river banks difficult; absence of facilities for training sanitary officers and assistants. All these drawbacks are surely capable of being removed if greater attention than hitherto is paid on the part of the authorities to the improvement of the existing sanitary system. It is pointed out by Government that, owing to the lack of technically educated artisans, it is impossible to get repairs carried out even to the simplest mechanical devices, even in towns of considerable population, except imported and trained labour, and as a consequence only the most primitive methods of water raising and distribution are at present generally available. This only serves as a strong argument for more technical schools in the Province. It is important to note that the total absence of caste prejudices and of the "purdah" makes the growth of sanitation less difficult in Burmah.

**A New Feeder Railway.**

One of the important items of the industrial growth of India is the construction of Feeder Railways which by developing backward parts of the country contribute towards its general growth. Messrs. Martin and Co., of Calcutta, whose enterprise in railway management and construction is well-known, have now floated another Light Railway to be known as the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway, particulars of which will be found in this issue. The capital has already been fully subscribed which is a testimony to the great success Messrs. Martin and Co. have achieved in their many Light Railway enterprises and the confidence of the public which they enjoy. The Light Railway is to connect Islampur with Futwah on the East Indian Railway, a distance of about 27 miles. The Government of India guarantee interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. and according to the prospectus there is the possibility of a return of over 6 per cent. The line which is to be in accordance with plans and sections approved by the Railway Board is expected to be ready for opening for public traffic within two years from the date of allotment. The Bombay Agents of the Company, whose capital is mostly Indian, are Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Co.

## Official and Personal.

According to the latest news from Government House, Calcutta, Lady Carmichael, who has been ill for sometime past, is gradually improving. Her Excellency, however, proceeds home next month. As at present arranged her Excellency leaves Bombay on October 10th.

Lord Carmichael will remain in Calcutta till Lady Carmichael leaves India except for a short visit to Darjeeling between September 23rd and 30th when he will open the first Bengal Art Examination.

Rear-Admiral Arthur Henry Christian, M.V.O., who, Reuter reported on Saturday, was slightly wounded, was Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir Charles Drury when the latter was in command of the Government of India Squadron some years ago.

The Right Rev. Dr. Basle, Bishop of Mysore, died yesterday morning at St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore. The funeral will take place to-day.

Major the Earl of Suffolk left the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Sunday.

It is reported that Rajkumar Hari Singh, heir-apparent of the Kashmir State, was invested by his Highness the Maharaja Sahib with full powers of a general on the 10th September.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Kerr, Manager, Alliance Bank, Simla, is indisposed and confined to his room.

Mr. H. Wheeler, Home Secretary, is proceeding to Kashmer on privilege leave from to-morrow, Mr. Hignell acting in his place.

## WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S BIRTHDAY DONATIONS.

In honour of Lord Willingdon's birthday Sir Sassoon David Bart. and Sir Shapurji Broacha have each sent a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to Lady Willingdon for the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

A special appeal is made by the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund for books and magazines, which are urgently needed for the troops at the Front. Any quantity will be warmly welcomed at the central office of the Women's Branch in the New College of Science Building, Mayo Road. Packs of playing cards and games will also be gratefully received.

### A RAJA'S GIFT TO AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Raja Prasanna Deb Raikut of Jalpaiguri has presented the St. John Ambulance Association with his own Berliet motor car worth Rs. 7,000 and two big tents purchased at the Delhi Durbar for Rs. 900 and Rs. 25,000 for equipment and maintenance of the car. The gift has been gratefully accepted by the Association.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS.

## RUSSIANS HITTING BACK

## MORE SUCCESSES IN GALICIA.

## BOMBARDMENTS IN WEST MORE VIOLENT THAN EVER.

President Wilson is expected shortly to give a definite indication of his attitude regarding the developments between Germany and America. The gravity and delicacy of the situation is generally admitted and it is said that some of the President's advisers are in favour of an immediate diplomatic rupture.

The irritation in American official circles against Count Bernstorff has been increased by a statement that if he was handed his passports Germany would order submarines to attack all passenger ships at sight and that this would inevitably lead to war with the United States.

With the approach of Winter, the Austro-German forces on the Russian Front are fighting desperately against time for a decisive victory. General von Hindenburg is said to have been fought to a standstill.

The armies of Prince Leopold and General Mackensen are still wallowing in the marshes. The Russians continue to advance in Tarnopol region, breaking the stubborn resistance. The Russians have captured 2,500 more prisoners and the Austrians and Germans have begun an important retreat in the direction of the Dniester.

A later communiqué recounts another Russian success north of Tarnopol where 91 officers and 4,200 men were captured. The Russians are seriously threatening the Austro-German right wing under the eyes of Roumania.

In the west the bombardments have been more violent than ever. There has been incessant grenade fighting in the region of Arras, and fierce artillery actions have taken place around Roye and in Champagne.

Zeppelins attempted a raid on the East Coast last Sunday night and dropped bombs, but there were no casualties and no damage was done.

An official Note says that the German people are giving a feeble response to the German War Loan.

### ANNAMITE WORKERS FOR FRENCH MUNITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A telegram from Marseilles says that 574 Annamites have arrived to work in French munition factories.

# GRAVE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

## COUNT BERNSTORFF'S AMAZING STATEMENT.

### IF BERNSTORFF FOLLOWS DUMBA.

### HOW GERMANY INTENDS TO RETALIATE.

### PASSENGER SHIPS TO BE SUNK AT SIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The irritation in official quarters against Count Bernstorff has been increased by a widely published statement giving Count Bernstorff's views, that if he was handed his passports, Germany would order submarines to attack all passenger ships at sight and that this would inevitably lead to war with the United States.

Count Bernstorff has unexpectedly arrived in Washington It is believed that he has come for the purpose of explaining the above statement to Mr. Lansing.

### DELICATE SITUATION.

PUBLIC OPINION SICKENED BY GERMAN BRAZENNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

President Wilson is expected shortly to give a definite indication of his attitude regarding the developments between Germany and America.

The gravity and delicacy of the situation is generally admitted, though it is known that the President's advisers are divided into opposing camps, one urging an immediate diplomatic rupture in view of the obvious insincerity and evasions of Germany over the Arabic Note, the other being still hopeful of the possibility of making Germany conform to international law and humanity by diplomatic negotiation, though the unofficial reports that Germany on Saturday handed the American Ambassador a Note justifying the attack on the Cunarder Orduna come to them as a shock.

Public opinion is described in the "New York Herad" as sickened by Germany's brazenness and want of veracity.

The journal declares that it is no use waiting for Germany's excuses regarding the Hesperian outrage. The time has already arrived for a definite and conclusive action.

### DISMISSAL OF DR. DUMBA.

AUSTRIA EXTREMELY ANGRY.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Austria is extremely angry at the dismissal of Dr. Dumba, and the American Embassy in Vienna is being specially guarded by the police. A section of the people is demanding that relations with the United States shall be broken off.

### GERMANY'S EXCUSE FOR ARABIC OUTRAGE.

AN AUDACIOUS STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The White Star Company has issued a statement declaring that the German excuse for the torpedoing of the Arabic is most audacious and is not supported by facts.

There is not the slightest question that the Arabic did not try to ram the submarine for the simple reason that the latter was not seen by the Arabic's captain.

Moreover the Arabic did not try to escape, but only put her helm hard over when the torpedo was seen.

### AMERICAN EXCHANGE QUESTION.

FINANCIAL COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES RAISE THE RATE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The activities of the Anglo-French Financial Commission in New York have caused a spurt in cable transfer on London to 4.71¼ which is the highest point touched since the recent slump. The price closed at 470¾, with dealers keeping their books even in expectation that the announcement of a loan or credit will send exchange nearer to normal.

### PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission were week-end guests of prominent bankers.

Lord Reading was a visitor at Mr. Morgan's country house, which was strongly guarded.

Unusual precautions are being generally taken to protect the Commissioners.

### FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE PREVAILS.

EXECUTION OF GENERAL PLAN MATURING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.

The communiqués now are longer and more detailed, breathing a spirit of confidence. Last night's communiqué concludes: "Generally speaking we continue the execution of our plan which is daily improving the position of our armies."

The communiqué recounts another Russian success north of Tarnopol where 91 officers and 4,200 men were captured including Germans, besides nine machine-guns and much other booty.

The Russians south of Tarnopol also took the offensive yesterday while the Austrians on the river Sereth continue the retreat towards th Dniester, pursued by the Russians who have taken many prisoners.

**STRUGGLE IN THE DVINSK REGION.**

The Germans in the North in the Dvinsk region and also in the direction of the Vilna and Central Poland in the vicinities of Skidel and Kovno have been strongly reinforced and are attacking fiercely, but the Russians are resisting most stubbornly, taking hundreds of prisoners by frequent counter-attacks.

The communiqué does not confirm the German claim to the capture of Skidel. It states, that according to the accounts of prisoners, the Germans are excessively fatigued. Their losses in the past three days in killed alone have amounted to one hundred per company.

### ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

INCESSANT HAIL OF BULLETS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13

A communiqué mentions that in the fighting north of Tarnapol Austrian attacks were repulsed with enormous losses although the enemy, greatly reinforced, made attacks under the cover of a cloud of smoke over a mile long.

The Russians in this fighting were greatly assisted by armoured motor cars which dashed to the front of the enemy's trenches and remained there for hours, pouring an incessant hail of bullets from their machine-guns.

A Russian patrol boat encountered off the Crimean Coast a German sumbarine which quickly retreated when shelled.

### GERMANS' NEW LEVIES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent regards as a significant indication of the value of the present German armies, the fact that the German corps defeated at Tarnopol, showed marked inferiority to the Austrian, providing more prisoners and more valuable trophies.

A writer in the Dutch "Telegraaf" quotes German soldiers returning from the east, as stating that the men are exhausted with marching, many falling off.

### SITUATION IN THE DARDANELLES.

OCCASIONAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

The communiqué says the last five days in the Dardanelles have been quiet. The Turks in the northern zone have on different occasions opened violent artillery fire but have remained in their trenches.

Nothing noteworthy has occurred in the southern zone except the effectiveness of our trench mortars which have wrecked two small forts and inflicted appreciable loss on the enemy.

### DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The death of Sir William van Horne the Canadian railway magnate is announced.

### APPROACHING WINTER.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE EFFORTS.

VON HINDENBURG FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.

The Austrians and Germans, faced by fast approaching winter, are striving desperately from one side to the other for a decisive blow. Not only have they not been successful hitherto, but the Russians are seriously threatening the Austro-German right wing under the eyes of Rumania.

A later communiqué shows that General von Hindenburg has been fought to a standstill around Riga. Undoubtedly the Germans are making the greatest effort in the north to batter a way by large quantities of siege guns and strong field artillery on to the railway between Dvinsk and Vilna.

**ENEMY COMMANDERS WALLOWING IN THE MARSHES.**

The brilliant fighting by the Russians at Skidel was a triumph of bayonet work. In the Zelvianka battle northward of the Pripet marshes the enemy used poison gas, but this was ineffective and the Russians made the Germans pay dearly for such tactics. The armies of Prince Leopold and General Mackensen are still wallowing in the marshes. An intense artillery preparation could not pave the way for successful isolated attacks, but generally only minor cannonades and outpost skirmishes have occurred in this marsh country.

**AUSTRIAN CHASSEURS ENTIRELY DESTROYED.**

The Russians continue to advance in the Tarnopol region, breaking the stubborn resistance. The Austrian newly formed Sixth Chasseurs was entirely destroyed and the remainder of the enemy left to face the Russian attack fled, leaving another thirty-nine officers and 2,500 men as prisoners. Sixteen quickfirers were also captured. It is note worthy that a company of motor quick-firers greatly assisted in the rout of the enemy. The Austrians and Germans have begun an important retreat in the direction of the Dniester.

**FIGHTING ON RUMANIAN BORDER.**

The Austrians attempted a counter-offensive close to the Rumanian border and supported their fierce efforts by poison-gas, but the Russians magnificently held firm and completely swept away several masses of the Austrians by rifle fire. After that the Russians were able to move forward in this eastern sector and repel a series of furious Austro-German counter-attacks. The Russians drove the enemy from the region of Tloust on the Sereth, taking thirteen officers and eight-hundred men.

**GERMANS MINIMISING DEFEATS.**

The communiqué utters a warning that the Germans are trying to minimise their recent defeats in which they have suffered very heavy losses in men, material and guns. The Germans have also tried to find some significance in our victory coinciding with the Tsar's taking command, but as a matter of fact the blow was planned by the local commander who learned from scouts of the favourable opportunity to attack. From the Black Sea comes news that enemy submarines have appeared on the Crimean coast. Destroyers and hydroplanes are now locating them.

### NAVAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDERS.

SOME NOTABLE EXPLOITS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of ten naval Distinguished Service Orders, the recipients including Commander C. P. Talbot for sinking a German destroyer off the enemy's coast on July 26th while on patrol duty in his submarine.

Commander J. B. Waterloo for mine-sweeping in the Dardanelles under heavy fire.

Lieut.-Commanders G. Herbert, C. C. Dobson and A. D. Cochrane. In a submarine in the sea of Marmora they greatly damaged enemy shipping, blocked the railway line at Kavaburnu, then shelled a troop train and blew up three ammunition cars.

Squadron-Commander Bigsworth for sinking a submarine from an aeroplane. Commander Bigsworth under heavy fire from shore batteries displayed great coolness. He descended to five hundred feet and after several attempts got a good line for dropping the bombs.

### ALL EXPORTS TO BULGARIA PROHIBITED.

A CEYLON PROCLAMATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 13.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Governor prohibiting exportation from Ceylon of all goods to Bulgaria.

### FIGHTING IN THE WEST

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS CONTINUE.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Sept. 12.

The bombardments have been more violent than ever. There has been incessant grenade fighting in the region of Arras and fierce artillery actions have taken place around Roye and in Champagne.

The enemy attempted to attack in Argonne but were completely repulsed.

The communiqué states that the French guns in Lorraine proved effective against the German positions and concentrations of troops. The Germans who were attempting to debouch were enveloped in our curtain of fire by guns and infantry.

German aeroplanes threw some bombs on Compiegne. French aviators replied efficaciously, attacking the hangars at Brayelle with heavy bombs.

### ARTILLERY DUELS IN ARTOIS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

Artillery duels have continued as heretofore in Artois especially at Neuville and also in Champagne between the Meuse and Mosell and in Lorraine.

### THE AIR RAID ON HOULTHURST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

An account in the "Liberte" of the recent air raid in the forest of Houlthurst between Dixmude and Ypres, states that the forest was sheltered from artillery fire and had been converted into a regular garrison district.

An air photograph indicating the position of the main military buildings had been previously obtained and over four tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped.

The entire forest and the buildings therein were fired. There were numerous explosions at the ammunition depots.

### ZEPPELINS AGAIN RAID EAST COAST.

NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

It is officially announced that Zeppelins attempted a raid on the east coast last night and bombs were dropped but there were no casualties nor was any damage done.

### GERMAN WAR LOAN.

A FEEBLE RESPONSE.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

An official Note says that the German people are giving a feeble rsponse to the German War Loan.

### GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN SWITZERLAND.

SEVENTY ARRESTS MADE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The correspondent of the "Daily Express" at Geneva says that the Swiss authorities have discovered a vast espionage plot headed by a German officer directed against France and England. Seventy have already been arrested.

### ARMY PENSIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Mr. Bonar Law's Committee recommends that the pensions of subalterns' widows be raised to captains' rates and that no officers' children receive less than the present rates for colonels' children.

### ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY'S SURPRISE ATTACK REPULSED.

AUSTRIAN FORCES MASSING TOLMINO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Sept. 13.

Frequent fogs are impeding the operations in the Tyrol, the Trentino and Carnia. The communiqué says the enemy attempted under cover of darkness to make a surprise attack in the valley of Slatenik in the Plezzo basin. The Italians waited without firing a shot until the enemy was close up and then rushed in with the bayonet and scattered the Austrians after a violent fight.

Strong Austrian forces are massing in Tolmino and the Lower Isonzo regions where they are building works of almost a permanent character. The Austrians have again shelled the Monfalcone dockyard damaging some steamers.

### SIR THEODORE HOPE'S BEQUEST TO INDIA OFFICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Sir Theodore Hope who died on the 6th July, has bequeathed to the India Office a a quantity of sealed papers on condition that the seals are unbroken for 30 years and the papers then used for historical and literary purposes.

### INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

I. C. S. AND POLICE OFFICERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

In connection with the war it may be stated what no less than 34 members of the Indian Civil Service and officers of Indian police have joined the Army Reserve of Officers.

Among the Civil Service men are: Messrs. W. B. Cotton, F. Dewar, G. P. Andrew, A. F. Freemantle, C. M. Collett, J. E. B. Hotson, C. F. Grant, B. W. Wahl, G. R. Murray, H. G. Haig, J. A. Styart, H. P. Hewitt, R. Hamilton., J. P. Doyle, F. C. M. Cruickshank, L. S. L. Dacres, J. W. C. Laurie, A. B. Knowles, A. B. Duncan, H. J. Twyn, H. G. M. Vickers, A. W. Ibbetson, K. Cantlie, L. N. Brown, M. Thorpe, C. H. Briston, P. P. Stuart, J. S. Thomson, G. T. Garratt, F. H. Puckle, H. Graham, W. H. Carter, C. K. Rhodes, C. G. Crawford.

Among the police officers, are Messrs. W. A. Knyvett, T. W. G. Davis. J. E. Lloyd-Williams, T. J. Kelly, F. W. Garrard, H. M. Haslehurst, F. S. Sheridan, J. W. Rowland, A. E. F. Wood, B. C. Taylor, A. C. Declermont, C. R. B. Murray, R. D. Blandy, J. R. Gregory, G. H. Puckle, H. R. C. Guise, P. R. Higgs.

### INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Indian Customs revenue statement for August 1906-07 to 1915-16 shows that the total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) during August 1915 amounted to Rs. 71 lakhs as against 80 lakhs in August 1914 and Rs. 67 lakhs in July 1915. As compared with August 1914 there have been decreases in most of the articles, the only noticeable increases being in case of petroleum (Rs. 105,000) sugar (Rs. 345,000) manufactured articles (Rs. 74,000) and excise on cotton goods (Rs. 50,000). The most important decreases occurred in liquors (Rs. 175,000), silver bullion and coin (Rs. 51,200), cotton goods (Rs. 408,000), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 154,000). As compared with July 1915 there have been important increases in silver bullion and coin (Rs. 179,000), sugar (Rs. 484,000), and manufactured articles (Rs. 144,000), while noticeable decreases have been in liquors (Rs. 47,000), petroleum (Rs. 150,000), tobacco (Rs. 86,000), cotton goods (Rs. 70,000), and export duties on rice (Rs. 41,000).

### CHANDRAKONA DACOITY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

A telegram which reached Calcutta from Jamalpur, this evening in connection with the Chandrakona dacoity, shows the dacoits came in long boats not generally used in that part of the country. Before the dacoity was committed a bugle was sounded. They had electric automatic lamps and bottle torches with them. The dacoity ended when another bugle sounded. The dacoits left behind them several burnt torches and instruments for breaking iron safes. They left singing songs.

Five wounded men in the Mymensing hospital are still in a precarious condition.

A Mymensing message says a boat was found near Dhalla, drifting down half aloft in the Brahmaputra river. The boat appeared to have been struck with an axe to cut a hole for the purpose of sinking it. The boat is suspected to have been connected with the dacoity.

The social gathering and prize distribution of the Hislop College at Nagpur came off yesterday morning.

# QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

## HINDU INNINGS.

### VITHAL'S CAPITAL PERFORMANCE.

### AN INVALUABLE PARTNERSHIP.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus | ..... | 201. |
| Presidency | ..... | (4 wkts.) 74. |

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The final match of the Quadrangular Tournament for the cricket championship of Western India, commenced to-day between the Presidency and the Hindus.

A large crowd witnessed the start which was made in brilliant sunshire, among the distinguished visitors being Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Maharaja of Alwar.

The Hindus won the toss and naturally elected to bat on a perfect wicket. They made 201 runs to which the Presidency had replied with a total of 74 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

There has been no rain to-day and the wicket is still in fine condition and as the Presidency have still a number of good batsmen to go in they should reach their opponents' total. Besides the loss of Kirkwood's wicket does not count for much as under ordinary circumstances he would not have been sent in after the third wicket was down. He and Hurlbutt were sent in to bat to-day only because there were only twenty minutes or so to the time when the third wicket fell and the Presidency skipper wisely preferred to sacrifice the tail.

The Hindus in making 201 runs in the first innings may be said to have done very well indeed, and if the tail had not failed to wag a little bit the score would have reached still higher figures. The wicket was in perfect condition and the Hindus might have done better. But considering the kind of bowling that was opposed to them their display was on the whole creditable and the manner in which they held out for four hours and twenty-five minutes was admirable.

A TIMELY STAND.

The third wicket stand made by Vithal and Deodher was the outstanding feature of the Hindu innings. The two became associated when the Hindus had lost two wickets for a paltry seventeen and the Hindu prospects were looking none too rosy. The pair, however, adopting cautious tactics, steadily raised the score. Wisely they took no risks, but let no opportunity pass by of punishing loose deliveries. Their methods were not exhilarating from the spectators' point of view but they were wise and the only possible tactics against bowlers of the stamp of Tarrant and Simms who notwithstanding the almost perfect condition of the wicket, frequently broke in from both sides and whose bowling never allowed any undue liberties to be taken with. Vithal and Deodher's partnership was under these circumstances invaluable, coming as it did when a rot had looked setting in.

Vithal played by far the best innings on his side, contributing 47 by faultless cricket. He played less forcing game than it is his wont to do and indeed at times it was difficult to recognise in him the brilliant batsman who in the past has hit up big scores in a short space of time. But in view of the conditions which obtained to-day, he was wise in his selection of the methods that he adopted and his contribution of 47 was infinitely more valuable than the figures would indicate.

Pai's exhilarating innings of 46 was another distinguishing feature of the Hindu innings. He was more brilliant than any of his colleagues, his corner strokes and cutting being especially admired. His fine innings included three fives and four fours. The fives, however, were mostly due to overthrows.

Tarrant, Simms and Greig for the Presidency and Baloo and Sempre for the Hindus bowled well. The wicket rendered them no assistance and under the circumstances they may be said to have secured good analyses. Joshi and Erasha failed to come off.

## DETAILS OF THE GAME.

### HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

Bhusari and Dalvi faced the Presidency attack shared by Tarrant from the pavilion end and Captain Goldie from the Council Hall end. The Hindus opened inauspiciously, Tarrant scattering Bhusari's wickets with a beautiful off-break before a single had been scored.

(0—1—0).

Goldie sent down a maiden over to Dalvi who opened the Hindu innings with a single off Tarrant. Goldie next bowled a whole over of off-theory to Deodhar. After twenty minutes' play Dalvi finally put Goldie to the leg boundary signalling ten. Seven runs later Tarrant broke through Dalvi's defence with a fine delivery.

(17—2—7).

Vithal partnered Deodhar and twenty was telegraphed shortly after. Deodhar had a life at this stage being missed in the slips by Simms off Tarrant. With the total at twenty-two Simms relieved Goldie, Vithal splendidly hitting the Sussex amateur to the leg for four. The game was very dull at this stage, the bowlers keeping good length and the batsmen adopting cautious tactics. Vithal then relieved the monotony of singles by hitting Tarrant to the eastern boundary and sending up thirty. Seven runs later, Kirkwood was entrusted with the attack in place of Simms. Vithal pulled the new bowler for three and put up forty which came after one hour's play.

Lady Willingdon arrived at this stage.

Fifty was signalled with a single by Vithal, who was doing most of the scoring. The rate of run-getting had hitherto been slow but both batsmen now opened their shoulders making some very pretty strokes and quickly sending up sixty. Goldie was now again put on to bowl in place of Kirkwood and Simms replaced Tarrant at the other end. Four by Deodher brought up seventy, which the Poona batsman greeted with another four off the Sussex bowler. Deodher's career at the wicket then came to an end, Hurlbutt behind the sticks finely holding him off Simms.

(75—3—30).

The out-going batsman had played fine though not quite faultless cricket and had assisted Vithal in making a fine third-wicket stand, which produced 58 runs. He had been 68 minutes at the wickets for his 30 which included two fours.

Ganpat joined his brother Vithal and opened his account with a triplet off Simms. Eighty was registered and a little later Ganpat signalled ninety with a magnificent boundary drive off Goldie, Ganpat quite eclipsed his brother by making quite a number of brilliant strokes treating the Presidency bowling with scant courtesy. He hoisted the century amid loud cheering by sending Goldie to the boundary. The century was registered after 110 minutes' play. The two brothers had lately made the pace a bit too fast to suit the Presidency skipper, who made another change in bowling, Tarrant taking up the attack from Goldie. Vithal and Ganpat were well set and each seemed good for a century when, however, the former was out "leg before" to Tarrant.

(112—4—47).

Vithal had played a capital innings which was unmarred by the shadow of a chance and had been more than an hour and a half at the wickets. He received quite an ovation on return to the pavilion. Pai partnered Ganpat. Pai, before he had scored a single, was missed by Tarrant off Simms. He then made a pretty cut for five, of which one was due to an overthrow. At 125 Greig took up the attack from Simms. At lunch time the Hindus had made 129 for four wickets.

Lord Willingdon lunched with the teams.

On resumption, Pai and Ganpat got a single each off Tarrant, telegraphing 130 Pai next finely sent Simms to the western boundary, and shortly after 140 was signalled quickly followed by 150, Pai severely punishing Simms, off whose last over no less than sixteen runs were realised. 160 did not take long in coming. Shortly after, however, the Sussex bowler splendidly caught a very hot return from Ganpat.

(162—5—35).

Ganpat had played a brilliant and faultless game, his 35 including three fours. He had with Pai added 50 for the fifth wicket.

Shivram joined his skipper, Pai, who continued playing a dashing game and sent up 170. Seventeen runs later Pai's brilliant career at the wickets terminated Cooper at mid-on bringing off a splendid one-handed catch off Greig, who had lately relieved Simms.

(187-6-46).

Pai had played a most exhilirating innings on his side, his chief hits being three fives and four fours and he received a great ovation on his return to the pavilion.

Erasha, the next man in, was quickly sent back, Tarrant catching him off his delivery.

(188-7-0).

Joshi joined Shivram who played one of Greig's tempting deliveries into his hands.

(194-8-14).

Sempre associated with Joshi but had a short career at the wickets tamely playing one of Greig's deliveries into Cooper's hands at mid-off.

(196-9-0).

Baloo was the last man in. Considerable excitement prevailed at this stage, the question keenly discussed being whether the Hindus would get their two hundred. The doubt was, however, soon set at rest. Baloo scoring a single and Joshi a triplet off Greig the second century was hoisted amidst tremendous cheering.

Shortly after Baloo was finely caught by Cooper off Simms, the Hindu innings terminating at 4-12 p.m. with the total at 201.

(201-10-2).

### PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

The Presidency entered upon their first venture at 4-30 p.m., Greig and Goldie facing the Hindu attack delivered by Joshi and Erasha. Greig opened the account with a single off Joshi, Goldie replying with a like number. In the next over Goldie sent Erasha to the leg boundary. The first ten went up after fifteen minutes' play. A disaster then befell the Presidency as Goldie, one of their finest bats, had the ill-luck of being given l.-b.-w. to Joshi.

(10.1-6).

Hardy joined Greig who prettily cut Joshi to the boundary and 20 was telegraphed.

Twelve runs later Sempre of Karachi relieved Erasha and then the Presidency met with another disaster, Greig being caught in the slips by Ganpat off Sempre.

(36-2-19).

Greig's cheap dismissal was hailed with loud cheering by the Hindus' supporters and it spread corresponding gloom in the Presidency camp.

Salter partnered Hardy. The bowlers maintained an excellent length and the scoring was practically at a standstill for about fifteen minutes. Salter then signalled 40 by sending a full toss from Joshi to the northern boundary. Fifty was telegraphed pretty quickly. At 55 Shivram was entrusted with the attack in place of Joshi, Salter hitting the new bowler for four. Sixty runs were registered after 65 minutes' play. Baloo now relieved Shivram and Hardy in trying to slash at him was given l.-b.-w.

(64-3-14).

Kirkwood partnered Salter and a few singles brought up 70. A little later Baloo got past Kirkwood's defence with a finely pitched delivery.

(70.4-3).

Hurlbutt was now associated with Salter. The Presidency had made 74 runs for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bhusari, b Tarrant | 0 |
| Dalvi, b Tarrant | 7 |
| Devdher, c Hurlbutt, b Simms | 30 |
| Vithal, l.b.w, b Tarrant | 47 |
| Ganpat, c and b Simms | 35 |
| Pai (Captain), c Cooper, b Greig | 46 |
| Shivram, c and b Greig | 14 |
| Erasha, c and b Tarrant | 0 |
| Joshi, not out | 9 |
| Sempre, c Cooper, b Greig | 0 |
| Baloo, c Cooper, b Simms | 2 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 201 |

PRESIDENCY'S FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Greig (Captain), c Ganpat, b Sempre | 19 |
| Goldie, l.b.w., b Joshi | 6 |
| Hardy, l.b.w., b Baloo | 14 |
| Salter, not out | 25 |
| Kirkwood, b Baloo | 3 |
| Hurlbutt, not out | 1 |
| Tarrant, Simms, McCormack, Cooper and Yates to bat. | |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 4 wickets) | 74 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tarrant | 33 | 63 | 9 | 4 |
| Simms | 22 | 73 | 4 | 3 |
| Goldie | 13 | 26 | 4 | 0 |
| Kirkwood | 5 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| Greig | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 |

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### Y. M. M. A. V. DECCAN COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, at Poona, on the Deccan College Gymkhana ground between the above teams and was won by the Young Men's Mohammedan Association Cricket Club by 1 wicket and 3 runs. The Y. M. M. A. scored 121 for 9 wickets, the highest score being 53 of Mr. Piarekhan and the Deccan College scored 118 for all out, the highest score being 62 of Mr. Angre.

## CRICKET AT GODHRA.

The Old Boys of the Telang High School residing in the town played a match with the present students on Saturday. The former scored 108 runs in two innings while the latter 157 runs in one innings only. The present students thus won the match by an innings and 49 runs.

## A 27-MILE RUN.

(To be run on Wednesday morning, 15th September, 1915.).

We are given to understand that Mr. S. V. Datar from Sangli will run 27 miles distance in connection with the Deccan Gymkhana Athletic Tournament at Poona.

The course will be as follows:—Start, Deccan Gymkhana (5.30 a.m.) go along Fergusson College Road, to the Ganeshkhind Chowki (1-2 miles); turn to the left along Ganeshkhind Road, pass Government House (4-1 miles); turn to the right, and go along the Ganeshkhind Gardens to the Kirkee level crossing (6 miles); turn to the left along Bombay Road to Dapodi Naka (6-8 miles); turn to the right along Kirkee Bazaar Road to Holkar Bridge, (9-4 miles); turn to the left along Alandi Road, pass the Lunatic Asylum (10-9 miles); Yeraoda Jail to Bund Garden Bridge (13.4 miles); go straight to the Char bungalow railway crossing (14-4 miles); go along the Ghorpadi barracks road to Ghorpadi level crossing (15-6 miles); turn to the right along Victoria Road along Prince of Wales' drive to Bhairoba Nala (17-2 miles); Scindia's Chhatri to Kondhwa Road via Parvati Villar road Police Chowki (20-4 miles); turn to the right along Satara Road to St. Mary's Church (20-9 miles); turn to the left pass Club of Western India along East Street to the Council Hall Chowki (22.3 miles); turn to the left, go along Central Offices, Sangam Bridge, along Bombay road to Wakde's gate level crossing, turn to the left, go along Agricultural College road meet Ganeshkhind road at Naka, proceed along Fergusson College Road to Deccan Gymkhana (27 miles); time about 8-30 a.m.

One Mukhan Lal Sen who was ordered to be interned at Chittagong, submitted a memorial to the Government for being interned in Calcutta. That application has been rejected and he has been ordered to report himself to the Superintendent of Chittagong Police on the 17th instant.

Yesterday morning a highly seditious leaflet headed "Liberty" was found posted on the walls of several houses in the northern part of Calcutta. A similar leaflet was found posted on the walls of the Bar Library at Faridpur.

## POONA DAY BY DAY.

### THE POONA WEEK.

### LADY JEHANGIR'S AT HOME.

(From a Correspondent.)

What with the Quadrangular Matches, the Governor's Cup Day and Lady Jehangir's "At Home," Poona has seen a very pleasant week-end.

On Sunday Lady Jehangir was "At Home" to her numerous friends at the New Club. The club grounds were plainly and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Soon after 5-30 p.m. the guests came pouring in and Lady Jehangir was here, there, and everywhere receiving and smiling graciously on one and all of her many guests; nor were Sir Cawasji and Mr. Cawasji thrifty of their hospitality which they expended lavishly on all around them. The Hon. Sir P. Pattani, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Nawroji Vakil, Mr. & Mrs. Rattan Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Lt.-Col. Mrs. and the Misses Cama, Lt.-Col. Mrs. & Miss Sanjana, Mr. R. M. H. Readymoney, Mr. B. Jeejibhoy, Mr. K. J. Powalla, Dr. H. D. Kanga and Mr. Pessi Chinoy, the able secretary of the New Club are only a few of the many notables that were present. It was very pleasingly arranged that the guests should be treated to some, refreshments before adjourning to the Club hall, where a very lively couple of hours were spent amidst song, recitation, and music. A recitation from Miss Readymoney in her usual forcibly attractive manner was followed up by a duet from Miss Cama, accompanied on the violin by her brother, which drew forth spontaneous applause from all present; nor were the few snatches of Indian music and song less appreciated. The end of it all was a game of "Musical Chairs."

Great credit is due to Lady Jehangir for the firm determination and persevering industry with which she is trying to set on a firm basis the New Club in Poona. Is it not true that she may with justice, and without any attempt at flattery, be deemed the "Mother of Ladies' Clubs" in the Presidency?

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

### INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Bombay Government have been giving special attention to the question of industrial development in the Presidency.

An informal Conference recently met at Poona to discuss the question. The result of the conference will be awaited with considerable interest.

## "THE INSURED" OR "POLICY HOLDER"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Supposing your valued correspondent, "Z.Y.X.", were to pop off now—heaven forbid such an event. You have told us that he is a prominent member of the cotton industry, so, naturally, the papers will publish his obituary notice. In one of them I come across the following brilliant bit of praise, "the deceased had a peculiar weakness for consulting big dictionaries," I would certainly call this bad English. It should read "the deceased gentleman"—provided this was true to life—and so forth.

"The insured" is a legal abbreviation of the person whose interest is secured against loss or damage, and the proper place for its use is a Law Court. "Policy-holder" is a compound word that is universally used and understood.

Must I still answer your correspondent's last question? Well, he hasn't erred, he has only splotched.

O these big dictionaries!

Shade of Stevenson's Pinkerton? Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, Sept., 13th.

## GIFT OF MOTOR AMBULANCES BY HOOGLY DISTRICT CENTRE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The seven motor ambulances recently presented by the Hooghly District Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association arrived at a moment of rather urgent need. Four of the cars were despatched immediately, two to the Senior Medical Officer at Rawalpindi and two to the General Officer commanding at Peshawar and the remaining three are under orders for delivery as quickly as possible to the Assistant Director, Medical Service, Poona, the Senior Medical Officer I.M.S., Ambala and the Senior Medical Officer I.M.S., Lahore Cantonment, for use in connection with the large war hospitals at these stations.

## HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The second day's sitting of the Select Committee of the Hindu University Bill has been fixed for to-morrow and a third day will enable the Committee to complete the discussion of the measure. It may be anticipated that it will become law, although some prominent members feel strongly on several important clauses of the Bill and these may move amendments on the final day of the discussion. Much, however, will depend upon the Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee.

Mr. Hannyngton has arrived from Trichnopoly and taken up duties as Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., from E. D. Thomas, who has proceeded to Coimbatore.

## LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

### SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

### TWENTY-FOUR TO SUFFER EXTREME PENALTY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A Press communiqué issued to-day at Lahore states the tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act to try the Lahore Conspiracy Case announced its judgment to-day. Of the 61 accused 24 were sentenced to death, 27 to transportation for life and six to various terms of imprisonment, while four were acquitted.

LATER.

The following are the details of the sentences in the Lahore conspiracy case, the names being given in the alphabetical order:—

Baja Sing, two years' imprisonment; Balwant Singh, death sentence; Bakshish Singh, death sentence; Bhan Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Bishan Singh (1), transportation for life; Bhishan Singh (2), transportation for life; Chuhar Singh, transportation for life; Dalip Singh, seven years' imprisonment; Dima Singh, four years' imprisonment; Gurmukh Singh, transportation for life; Gurdit Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Gujar Singh, acquitted; Hardit Singh acquitted; Harnam Singh of Tunda, death sentence; Harnam Singh of Sialkot, death sentence; Hasura Singh, transportation for life; Hari Singh, ten years' imprisonment; Hirda Ram, death sentence; Indra Singh Granthi, transportation for life; Indar Singh Hajjam, transportation for life (recommended to mercy; Indar Singh Jat, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Jaggat Ram, death sentence; Jaggat Singh, death sentence; Jamma Das, three years' imprisonment; Jewan Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Jawala Singh, transportation for life; Kala Singh Sursingh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Kala Singh of Amritsar, death sentence; Kartar Singh, death sentence; Kesavsingh, death sentence; Kehr Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy), Kharak Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Karjal Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Khushal Singh, death sentence; Kishen Das, imprisoned until the rising of the court; Kadar Nath, acquitted; Lal Singh, transportation for life; Madan Singh, transportation for life; Mangal Singh, transportation for life; Naurang Singh, acquitted; Nand Singh, death sentence; Nidhan Sngh death sentence; Bhai Jurmand, death sentence; Parmanand, death sentence; Prithi Singh, death sentence; Pingley, death sentence; Pira Singh, transportation for life; Puran Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Ram Saran Das death sentence; Rodha Singh, transportation for life; Rulia Singh, death sentence; Rura Singh, transportation for life; Sawan Singh, death sentence; Shiv Singh, transportation for life (recommended to mercy); Sher Singh, transportation for life; Sohan Singh, death sentence; Surain Singh (1) death sentence; Surain Singh (2) death sentence; Udham Singh, transportation for life; Wasawa Singh, death sentence; Wasakha Singh transportation for life.

## SUPPLEMENTARY CASE TO BE TRIED AT BENARES.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Sept. 13.

The trial of the accused in the supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case will be held in Benares. Among the other accused there are some from Benares and others belong to other parts of the country. Their trial will commence about the 22nd September and not in the first week of October as stated before.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE CHAIR AT EDINBURGH.

### PROFESSOR GRIERSON APPOINTED.

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Professor Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen, to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, to be vacated by Professor Saintsbury on September 30.

Professor Grierson, who has held his chair at Aberdeen for 21 years, is 49. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and Christ Church, Oxford, and among his works are an edition of Donne's poems and "The First Half of the Seventeenth Century" in "Periods of European Literature."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The week opened with a very active market in jute shares which have a strong upward tendency. As has been the case for the past fortnight Kamarhatty is favourite with the speculative element and its price advanced to 6 points within half an hour of the opening. Almost all jute companies were enquired for, hardened in sympathy with the rise in the leading stock.

No interest in other sections.

Coal shares:—Bhulanbararee 22½, Hurriladih 88, and Ranegunge 25½.

## FRONTIER TRIBAL FIGHTING.

### MOHMANDS DRIVEN BACK.

### DETAILS OF OPERATIONS AT SHABKADAR.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following is in continuation of the report of the Shabkadar fight:—

Our guns opened on the left driving the enemy to the centre of the valley practically through the same ground as that of the fight of the 11th April last, then the guns opened from the centre and the right flank pressed round on that side driving the enemies in this part of the position back upon their fellows. Once in a cluster General Campbell's big guns opened upon them and iyddite shells fell in a storm amongst them. In the course of the fight which lasted for some six hours the 21st Lancers led by their Commanding Officer charged over what they thought was a level ground a large detached body of the enemy, but a blind nullah intervened and no less than forty of the regiment were killed or wounded.

CASUALTIES.

*Killed.*

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Scriven, Captain P. A. Anderson and Lieut. N. R. Thompson

*Wounded.*

Captain C. D. Horsley, Lieut. S. Kekewich and Lieut. R. A. Maybery.

The Kings and the Staffords came in for hard hand-to-hand fighting, the former losing seven killed and eleven or twelve wounded. Some forty-five wounded were brought in by motors to the Station hospital, General Campbell's motor alone bringing about twenty. The wounds were in some cases very severe. One man was shot clean through the head with a 303 bullet but is still alive, another was shot through the stomach, and others through arms or feet. In one case a man had the tip of his foresight hit and the piece stuck somewhere in his face. Some of the horses of the 21st Lancers were also killed or wounded. The enemy was from 8,000 to to 10,000 strong, their shooting was accurate and they showed discipline and formation when attacking.

On Monday we found the enemies' positions unoccupied which are now apparently quiet. The enemies' losses were understood to be from 1,150 to 1,200 killed and wounded.

AFFAIRS PRIOR TO FIGHTING.

The following are further particulars in connection with the fight at Shabkadar on the 5th instant. It seems that prior to the affair the Mohmands had been hiding on the border looting and burning villages, seizing women, and killing men and children. Small parties had even got round the British flank holding up tongas and tumtums on the road and attacking coolies.

HOW OPERATIONS BEGAN.

A climax was reached on Sunday morning when General Campbell moved out in front of Shabkadar and attacked the enemy, his front at 8 a.m., was some four miles in length extending from about two and a half miles to the right. General Campbell directed the movements from the walls of the fort, whence an excellent view could be obtained. From the scene of action there were telephone wires connecting him with the centres to which his orders were given as the situation developed. Generals Dunsterville and Christian were in command of the infantry while General Crocker commanded the cavalry, viz., two squadrons of the 21st Lancers, one squadron each of the 14th Lancers and Guides and the 1st Cavalry.

The general idea seems to have been to draw the enemy out of their trenches and from behind their sangars and then to drive them from their flank to a common centre so as to enable our artillery to play on them. The right which was the first to advance included half of the North Staffords with two companies in the firing line and two companies in support, also detachments of the 29th and 30th Punjabis, a Horse Artillery (2 guns), and No. 6 Mountain Battery. The left included half of No. 6 Mountain Battery, 21st Lancers and 8th Kings. In the centre was a Howitzer Battery, the 89th Field Battery (I. section). the 21st Punjabis, the 36th Sikhs, the 72nd Punjabis and details of the 84th Punjabis.

LATER.

The following officers were wounded in action near Shabkadar on 5th September:—

Subadar Warayan Singh, 21st Punjabis.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Jemadar Indar Singh, 30th Punjabis.

Besides these officers the list gives killed 19 and wounded 80.

## AGARPARA DACOITY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The further hearing of the case in which Bepin Behari Ganguli, of Halishar, is charged with having committed a dacoity in a public road at Agarpara was resumed to-day before the Special Commissioners.

Prokash Chunder Mitter, son of late Moorari Mohan Mitter, the victim of the recent Agarpara outrage, said he saw some people beat the accused and asked them not to beat him, but to hand him over to the police. The companions of the accused came from the westerly direction and showed a revolver to those people who were beating the accused. The accused was then let go and he ran away with his companion. Witness also ran after the accused. Some other formal witnesses were also examined after which the hearing of the case was adjourned.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

## INSANITARY CRAWFORD MARKET.

### MILCH-CATTLE STABLE AT TARDEO.

**In view of the insanitary condition of the Crawford Market, the Corporation at its yesterday's meeting resolved to request the Commissioner to submit at an early date the approximate amount of expenditure necessary to carry out the suggested improvements, so that the amount may be included in the ensuing Budget if possible.**

**The subject, however, which occupied most of the time of the Corporators last evening was the Commissioner's proposal to permit a milch-cattle stable to be erected at Tardeo Road. Some of the members were against allowing such a stable to be erected in the locality on the ground that it would prove a nuisance to the residents. The majority of the members, however, had no objection to the Commissioner's proposal and sanction was accordingly given to it.**

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last evening, Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

In accordance with notice, Dr. D. B. Master moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the insanitary condition of the Crawford Market as shown by the Health Officer in his annual report for the year 1914, and he be requested to submit, at an early date, the approximate amount of expenditure necessary to carry out the suggested improvements, so that the amount may be included in the ensuing Budget, if possible.

The motion being seconded by Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, was carried unanimously.

Dr. Master next moved that the Committee regarding the filling up of a further portion of the low lying lands between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course, be requested to expedite their report on the subject, and that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to construct an Incinerator on the Byculla flats, instead of the one decided to be erected at Bapty Road, as an experimental measure, by the Corporation, in order to be sure that it causes no nuisance in the locality where it is erected as stated by the Health Officer in one of his reports dated the 18th November 1910.

After the motion had been seconded, Mr. Wacha rose to oppose it.

#### A NECESSARY EVIL.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that it was a nuisance, but they had to put up with it. In such a large city like Bombay, some insanitary things had to be put up with; they must be tolerated. The question was to choose between two evils, and their duty was to accept the lesser of these evils. Even if they removed it to Dadar, it will not cease to be an evil, the people of that locality might complain about it. In one breath they said one thing and in another breath another thing. What were they to do? Nuisance would crop up in one way or another. If there was to be progress, such things had to be put up with. If they were intolerable in one part of the city, they were intolerable in another.

The Commissioner said that he had no objection to supplying a report, but he thought Mr. Wacha had said the right thing about the whole matter. They must tolerate certain things. Dr. Master had entirely lost sight of the real point. The object in having an incinerator in the city was to prevent the filth being taken in carts about the streets and thus cause a great nuisance. An incinerator was a nuisance. But it was an experiment with a view to prevent the filth from being taken from one place to another all about the city. The carts come up full of filth and it is at once dumped into the incinerator, so there was the minimum of nuisance. But as it existed at present, there was not the likelihood of its being a nuisance in Bapty Road. It was a better place than the flats. It was proposed to have a large plant, and such plants had proved a great success in various cities. The commissioner had no objection to furnish a report.

Dr. Master then rose to reply to Mr. Wacha's remarks. Dr. Master's observations, however, were quite inaudible at the reporters' table.

Dr. Master's motion being put to the vote, was defeated by a large majority.

#### SET-BACKS.

Mr. Rahimtula Currimbhoy moved that as recommended by the Commissioner in his letter dated 23rd August 1915, sanction be given to the enforcement of set-backs (1) at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Chukla Street and (2) at Masjid Bunder Road between DeSouza and Dariasthan Streets.

The Commissioner had stated as follows:—"In the present case the approximate cost of the acquisition of the set-back of 620 square yards including the cost of the superstructure will be Rs. 1,76,957. This will only acquire the land to be thrown into the roadway and the value of the improved frontage thus created will be lost to the Municipality. This therefore is one of the cases in which it would appear eminently desirable to acquire the whole of the property if the funds can be provided. The whole holding contains 1.770 square yards and if 620 square yards be thrown into the roadway there will be left for resale 1,150 square yards. If the high but probable rate of 18 years' purchase be taken on the present rentals including 15 per cent. compensation for compulsory acquisition the total will be Rs. 3;15,775. The resale of the land will, at a moderate figure, realize Rs. 2,87,500 being a net loss of Rs. .8,275 against the loss on the bare acquisition of the set-back of Rs. 1,76,957 above mentioned. This cost of Rs. 28,275 can be somewhat further reduced by the sale of the materials of the building."

The motion to accord sanction to the enforcement of the set-backs was carried unanimously.

#### MILCH CATTLE STABLE AT TARDEO.

A report from the Commissioner regarding the question of granting a license for the location of a milch cattle stable at Tardeo Road, was next considered. The Commissioner remarked as follows in his report:—"When this land is filled up and when the ground surrounding it is turned into a public park it may be hoped that it will become a thoroughly pleasant neighbourhood and that it may be truly residential. But this cannot be said to be the case at present. The person who has applied for a stable, Mr. Khandwani, received the conditional approval of the Health Department, which, I do not think, there was any reason for refusing, in anticipation of the Commissioner's granting a license. He has undergone considerable expenditure in the construction of the sheds. This of course he did at his own risk and it would not be in itself a reason for giving the license. He was however obliged to do so as rapidly as possible owing to the action taken against him by the Commissioner for the reduction of the number of his cattle in existing stables. In consideration of this and of the fact that the stable cannot be a nuisance until the area in front of it is developed and until also the land at the top of the ridge behind the site, which land is at present being held up by its owners, is developed, I propose to give a temporary license for 3 years. If the stable proves in any way a nuisance or if the land is developed in that time there should be no question of granting any extension of the license."

Mr. J. B. Petit moved that the Commissioner be informed in regard to his letter that the Corporation was of opinion that such a milch-cattle stable as was proposed to be erected, should not be allowed to be opened in such a locality as Tardeo Road, as it was undesirable to erect one there on grounds of public sanitation.

In support of the motion Mr. Petit said that the locality was not a populous one at present, but it was likely to grow with the advent of tramways. They had in the past consistently held that such nuisances should not be located in populated localities. The locality would be entirely spoilt by the introduction of milch-cattle stables. They had got to bear in mind the possibilities of that locality growing into a big one. They had to consider how many people would be affected. They had to consider whether it was right to locate such a nuisance as milch cattle in such a locality, and he thought that no case had been made out that such a stable was necessary. The locality was a rising one. The speaker thought that the Corporation would do well in accepting the proposition and in establishing a principle that such a nuisance should not be allowed to be located in such a locality.

Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy said that he agreed with Mr. Petit that milch-cattle stables were nuisance, and that they should not be allowed to be opened in the very heart of the city. A large number of milch-cattle stables owners had been asked to remove their cattle from the stables according to the new laws, because there was not sufficient room. Then where were they to remove the cattle? The speaker moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Vasantrao Dabholker supported the amendment.

#### "EXPERT EVIDENCE AND HIGH SWEARING."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that that was a question upon which Mr. Wacha had just expatiated. If these stables could be removed, by all means do so, but it was a large and difficult order. Wherever they were taken they would be a nuisance. As for the decision of the High Court, the speaker thought, it was a easy thing for any body to get a decree from the High Court about a particular stable being a nuisance, by bringing a lot of evidence. The speaker was told by a solicitor that expert evidence meant "high swearing." If their Executive Officers told then that a certain thing was not going to be a nuisance they had to take their word for it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji urged that the Corporation should in future observe strictly the principle of disallowing cattle stables in thickly populated localities. In the present case it was a mistake to grant permission to erect a stable at Tardeo Road.

The Commissioner said that when Mr. Khandwani's application came it never occurred to him that any objection on grounds of health would be raised. The locality was not at all a crowded one. Personally he did not think the stable would prove a nuisance to any body.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not agree with the Commissioner in the view that the stable would not at all prove a public nuisance. The locality in the near future was bound to grow in population with the movement of the ever expanding population of the city towards Worli. The point to be considered in the present case was not whether the locality at present was a crowded locality or not a crowded locality. They should consider the character of the locality, whether it was likely to become a more popular residential area in the near future and whether a milch-cattle stable would not by itself prove a nuisance.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir wanted to know whether all the sanitary principles were being observed in the erection of these stables. If they were observed, there would be not much ground for complaint. Again, to ask to locate all the milch-cattle stables outside the city, would be asking too much, having regard to the present unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of milk in the city.

#### WHAT IS A NUISANCE?

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that apart from the question whether the Commissioner in the case under consideration would not have been well advised to withhold consent to the erection of the stable till its unobjectionable character had been fully demonstrated, he was inclined to ask, in view of the use of the word "nuisance" time after time, in the Corporation,—he was inclined to ask, like Pilate who asked "what was truth," what was a nuisance? Mr. Wacha hoped that Dr. Sukhia would give them an hour's long lecture, as to what was a nuisance and what was not. Every man had a different opinion, and he thought it was the right one. What was a nuisance to one might not be so to another. He had read a statement of a past Health Officer that the lower class peoples like the Bhangis and others were immune to such diseases as typhoid and plague, because by living in those unhealthy localities they were proof against those diseases. They could not say whether this particular nuisance was a nuisance in the term that the Health Officer used it. They knew very well that certain class of people got immunity from living in a particular locality. The nuisance became in a sense an anti-toxin which was nowadays used for typhoid and certain diseases. Mr. Wacha said that he was not an expert, because he did not believe in them. He remembered the saying of a doctor that if he were paid like a Jew he would swear to anything.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia did not think there would be much objection to the stable, when the plot it was being built upon was an open one. Dr. Sukhia, however, held that for the improvement of the city it was desirable that all the milch-cattle stables should be located outside the city.

Mr. J. P. Orr said it was natural that when a proposal to establish a stable was made there should be found people who objected to it, but the Commissioner had to find places to house cattle in the city and the only thing he could do was to choose the most suitable and least unobjectionable locality, and, he was sure, the Commissioner had done so in the present case.

Mr. J. B. Petit in replying to the discussion observed that neither the wholly unobjectionable character of the stable nor the urgency of its erection had been demonstrated by the Commissioner. They had to consider the character of the locality, of its surroundings and many other things before they could sanction the erection of a thing like a cattle stable. If a proposal came to the Commissioner to erect a stable near the Government House, the speaker was sure, the Commissioner would veto the proposal. The Commissioner in the present case had not established the urgency for a stable at Tardeo. Mr. Petit urged the Corporation to refuse sanction to the proposal, as no case had been made out for the necessity of a milch-cattle stable at Tardeo Road.

Mr. Petit's amendment on being put to the vote was defeated by a majority and the original proposition of Mr. Rahimtula was then carried.

The Corporation next considered and agreed with the Commissioner's recommendation to rename Beach Road at Colaba after the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and to call it Roberts Road.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## AMUSING INCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

### THEATRE PROPRIETOR ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF SWORDS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

An amusing incident took place at Chandpal Ghaut about two or three days ago. It appears that a young Bengali proprietor of a theatre of Ramkristopore had crossed the river by ferry and arrived at Chandpal Ghaut with a bundle of ornamental swords for the purpose of renovating them. The man had barely alighted on the pontoon, when two European police officers collared him for being in possession of swords without license. The man protested as best he could, but apparently the officers did not understand his language. The man was taken to the police station, where the harmless nature of the weapons was discovered and he was permitted to go on his errand.

## PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

### JUSTICE ABDUR RAHIM INTERVIEWED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, who has just arrived in Calcutta from London, states that the Public Services Commission's Report, which was signed in August, is now before the Crown and the Ministers advising the Crown as to whether the Report should be published now or after the war, will certainly take into consideration the public feeling in this country. Irreparable as was the loss of Mr. Gokhale, the Commissioners, he said in an interview, had ample opportunities of knowing his views and the knowledge had been of great use to them in writing their Report.

#### INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

Speaking of the war, Justice Rahim said that the Indian troops had played no mean part in the great struggle and some of her leading men sincerely desired that something substantial should be done for India after the war.

## SEQUEL TO SEARCH FOR OPIUM.

### AMMUNITION FOUND WITH RAILWAY PASSANGER.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

On Sunday morning a young Bengali, who arrived at Howrah station by 18 down Mogulserai train, was arrested for having in his possession 900 rounds of Mauser pistol ammunition. It appears that the box carried by the Bengali aroused the suspicion of a Sergeant of the railway police, who at first searched it for opium and found ammunition instead.

## CAUTERISING A PATIENT.

### I.M.S. OFFICER ON TRIAL

### EXPERT WITNESS AND ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

The trial by Court-martial at Mandalay of Captain Pandalay, I.M.S., was continued on Saturday.

Major Sergeant, I.M.S., Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, in the course of his evidence said that cauterisation was an established treatment in case of delusionary insanity and he would cauterise a patient for that disease.

Captain Pandalay examined by Mr. DeGlanville, defence counsel spoke to his first seeing the recruit Mia Khan at Kamsika on May 2nd in a violent fit at the Hospital. After watching the patient for half an hour Capt. Pandalay injected morphia which put him to sleep. The men round the recruit at the time said that he was possessed with a devil. The next day, the patient could not speak, was childish and lacking the sense of respect to superiors but otherwise well and remembered the occurrences of the previous day. He indicated by signs that he had seen devils in the latrine. On the detatchment's return to Mandalay, the accused on taking over charge of the hospital kept the recruit under observation. On the 8th May at the written request of the patient the "holy man" of the regiment Mosim Khan visited him with the accused's permission. The next morning the patient was able to speak the witness being told that the visitor having effected cure by prayers. The recruit was discharged but he returned a week later saying that he was suffering from diarrhoea, which the accused on examination found to be untrue. On 24th May the recruit was brought again to the hospital having left his duty post. The patient showed the same symptoms of delusional insanity as on the previous occasion and said he had seen the same devil again and it had stolen his two children whom he had purchased at a thousand rupees each. Capt. Pandalay learnt that the recruit was not married. The accused told him he would burn out the devil and although the patient did not consent, with the help of a ward-orderly, cauterised him with a bit of umbrella wire heated over a primus stove, there being no electrical apparatus in that hospital. He reported the matter to the officer commanding Burma, as he thought witness was malingering. He did not remember telling an officer of the 91st Punjabis that he would brand any malingerer. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday.

## ENEMY ALIENS IN MYSORE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION LIKELY TO BE ENFORCED.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

It is likely that the Resolution of the Government of India in the matter of treatment of enemy aliens will shortly be given effect to in Mysore. In this connection the place of Mr. Krumbiegal as Superintendent of the Lal Bagh Gardens, etc., will probably go to a local Indian officer.

## PILGRIM BROKERS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that some people are anxious to know the views of the Anjuman Khudame-Kaaba on the subject of pilgrim brokers which is one of the topics of the day. It has been so because they have seen Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. mentioning the name of Mr. Shaukatali in support of their argument against the pilgrim brokers in one of their letters published in your valuable journal. The annual report of the Anjuman for the year 1332 A. H. published by Mr. Shaukatali himself, clearly points out that the existence of the pilgrim brokers is essentially necessary in the interest of the pilgrims. In principle, therefore, the Anjuman is not at all against the pilgrim brokers. Last year the Anjuman itself applied for the license of pilgrim brokers, and it got one, and, also received commission from the shipping companies which was paid to the Haj Committee for destitute pilgrims. Of course, Mr. Shaukatali was, and is, against the present system of pilgrim brokers, by which he meant that the men who should be chosen for the purpose be those who should have a mind honestly to serve the pilgrims, to do their utmost for their comforts and save them from all troubles, and unnecessary expenses. Mr. Shankatali did not mean that the old system of pilgrim brokers which was the law of the country should be changed. Regarding paid brokers of a shipping company, the Anjuman's view is that it will be the worst thing possible for the pilgrims. It is but natural that the paid servants of any company would look more to the benefit of their company than that of the pilgrims. They will have any how to carry out the orders of their company even when those orders would be detrimental to the pilgrims. For example the return ticket is admittedly against the wish of the pilgrims. Now, it cannot be believed that the paid servants of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., will advise pilgrims to purchase single journey tickets from other companies. This is because they receive salary from the company and they have more to look to the profit of the company than that of the pilgrims. I hope these few lines will be enough at present.

—Yours etc.

TAJMAHOMED M. SHAIDAIKABA.

Sandhurst Road, Sept. 12.


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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

## SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of New Season's goods, which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. 50-0 a reduction of Rs. 10-0.

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On all Suits exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 15-0.

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BOMBAY, POONA & BASRA.

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ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

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Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.



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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager


## GERMAN ROUT IN EAST AFRICA.

### CAPTURES AT BATTLE OF BUKOBA.

Reuter's Agency learns that, according to official intelligence from Nairobi, dated July 11, all was quiet at that time along the Anglo-German border. The enemy had withdrawn from the border east of the Victoria Nyanza, and had retired to the Mara river. On the Uganda border, west of the lake, the German forces did not seem to have recovered from the effects of the combined naval and military raid by British forces on Bukoba (on the western shores of Victoria Nyanza) in June, when, after fierce fighting, the town was occupied. The official account of the Battle of Bukoba says:—

Our force, consisting of small detachments of the Loyal North Lancs., 25th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 3rd K.A.R., 29th Punjabis, E.A.R. maxims, and small complements of artillery and engineers, sailed from Kisumu at 2 p.m., on June 20 and arrived off Bukoba in the early hours of the 22nd.

The bulk of our forces, including our mountain guns, were landed about three miles north of Bukoba at dawn, a hostile picket being surprised and driven off.

At daybreak the fight was opened by the enemy making an attack on our right centre, closely supported by machine-gun fire, which gave us considerable trouble in the dense banana plantations, till our guns finally located it and silenced it. All was ready for a final advance when a drenching rainstorm, obscuring all view and depriving us of artillery support, held us up till 9-15 a.m.

About 11 a.m. the enemy attempted to withdraw their gun, but a direct hit from one of our mountain guns forced them to abandon the attempt, and the gun lay at our mercy on the road south of Bukoba, whence we recovered it and brought it aboard our convoy. By an oversight it was not securely lashed and in the rough weather on the lake slipped over board into several fathoms of water.

By 12-30 p.m. our right had made good progress and the enemy commenced to retire, and the Fusiliers, advancing in quick time over the open, carried all before them, the K.A.R. remaining on the heights to guard our right and rear. The Lancashire entered the town from the west. The enemy, by now thoroughly demoralized broke and fled in a disorganized rabble, and were not seen again. The enemy's verified casualties were 16 killed and 29 wounded, but they are in all probability considerably higher. Our losses were much less than the enemy's.

#### THE BOOTY.

We destroyed or captured one field gun, two machine guns, 32,000 rounds small arms ammunition, 144 rounds gun ammunition, 40 cases petroleum, 15 cases lubricating oil, one motor launch, three small boats, several standards, including a Mahommedan flag, and a quantity of explosives.

As it was not our intention to hold Bukoba, re-embarcation commenced at 6 p.m. on June 23, and, except for our covering pickets, was complete by 2 a.m. on the 24th, a bright moon and the entire absence of the enemy facilitating matters.

Owing to the enemy selecting his gun positions at mission stations some damage may have been done to these buildings, but it is believed that no shell touched a mission building.

## SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

### STATEMENT BY WHITE STAR MANAGER

With the view of making known the definite facts respecting the sinking of the Arabic and "preventing people hazarding opinions and finding excuses for the torpedoing," as was the case when the Lusitania was sunk, the managers of the White Star Line, at Liverpool, made an official statement to a Press representative. "The facts," they said, "are these: There is no doubt that the Arabic was struck by a torpedo. Captain Finch did not see the submarine, but he undoubtedly saw the torpedo. There is no question of the Arabic having tried to ram the submarine because it was not seen from the bridge. There is no question of the Arabic having tried to escape except the very proper precaution of having put the helm hard over when they saw the torpedo. The Arabic was undoubtedly sunk without warning. She was in peaceful trading, with various nationalities on board. She was outward bound, so that there is no question of munitions, and she was not disguised in any way, nor had she any guns mounted. A statement has appeared in the Press that she was off the south coast of Ireland, which leads some people to think that she was near to the coast. As a matter of fact, she was over 60 miles south of Ireland. With respect to the precautions taken, these were very thorough and very proper, having regard to all that has taken place in the danger zone. The captain had life-jackets on hand for everybody. The rafts were unlashed, and the deck lifeboats opened up, and both rafts and deck lifeboats played an important part in life-saving as well as the regular lifeboats."

Colonel Concannon and Mr. Canty, the managers, said these statements would be an answer to many letters which were being received by the company, as well as to many which appeared in the Press. Colonel Concannon added that for some time the company had adopted the policy of putting life-rafts on all big passenger boats, and these had secured the approval of the Board of Trade, for whom a demonstration had been performed.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the best nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. 7.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### SERVICE INAM.

### RIGHTS OF SENIORITY.

RAMCHANDRA KHANDERAO DESHPANDE v. BHAGWAT TIMAJI DESHPANDE AND OTHERS.

*(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)*

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. D. Nargar E. C. Sub-Judge of Sholapur, who awarded plaintiff-respondents' claim.

The disputation in the suit related cash allowances for shirpao (allowance on account of head-dress of honour) and *gumastagiri* (remuneration of a deputy) forming part of the watan of the Deshpande family to which the parties belonged.

The appellant and the respondents are members of the Deshpande family of Sholapur. Before the introduction of British rule, the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were District officers. The remuneration of the Deshpandes of Sholapur Perganah consisted partly of inam lands and partly of cash payments which were afterwards consolidated in 1844 into a lump sum and recorded in the Taluka records in the names of Gundo Anandrao and Timaji Gundo, the eldest representatives of the two branches of the Deshpande family. The cash payments when they were levied directly from the revenue collections of the villages were classified under 4 heads (1) *Hak* (right) (2) Ghugari (gram allowance), (3) shirpao and (4) gumastagiri. When the cash payments were consolidated into a lump sum, these names were omitted and a general designation called "Deshpande cash allowance" was introduced.

The Deshpande watan was a service inam, in consideration of which the eldest members of the two branches were serving Government until 1864. In that year the Government dispensed with the is services in consideration of a *judi*, equal to four annas in the rupee levied on the assessment of the Deshpande inam lands. Since 1844, the representative watandars had been receiving the allowances, and excepting shirpao and gumastagiri, divided the same among the different sub-sharers according to their shares. In 1901, defendant 1 applied to the Collector to have his name entered into the Taluka records as a sub-sharer. The parties were asked by the Collector to show cause, who ultimately decided that the defendant 1 was a sub-sharer as regards nags and gnugari and gave a certificate enabling him to file a suit to establish his title to the remaining rights. The joint Sub-Judge decreed the claim and the District Judge in revision confirmed the decree of the lower Court. In execution of that decree, defendant 1 recovered Rs. 93 from the plaintiff for the year 1900-1901. This amount was claimed back in the present suit, and the plaintiff moreover asked for a declaration that the defendant 1 was not entitled to recover the shirpao and gumastagiri allowances and an injunction against defendant 1 from recovering same.

The Court below held that the rights in question were *vadilki* rights (rights belonging to senior members), that defendant 1 was not entitled to the rights in question, being a member of the junior branch and that therefore the plaintiff be awarded his claim.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower Court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the appellant.

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. A. V. Lele, appeared for the respondents.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### JAIN CHARITIES.

### INTERPRETATION OF "JIV DAYA."

*(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)*

KANJI JETHA AND ANOTHER v. THE HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY AND OTHERS.

In the above suit His Lordship delivered the following judgment in which the full facts of the case appear:—

No issues are raised in this suit because none of the parties are disposed to take up a contentious attitude. The position with which I am confronted is certainly one very unusual. In form the present suit may be defective. I think that the relief that is asked is too large. I do not think that I am in a position or have jurisdiction to set aside the decree of a Court of concurrent authority. Nevertheless the plaintiffs are suffering what appears to be a substantial injustice, and there must be some remedy.

It appears that a Jain of some wealth died, bequeathing considerable sums of money to two charities. The first of these was merely described as "Jiv Daya", that is in the ordinary sense the feeding of animals or insects. The other half was the bestowal of clothes and food upon Sadhus and Sadhvis, Shrawaks and Shrawakas within the territorial limits of the State of Palitana, and doubtless according to the intentions of the testator while performing the second pilgrimage to the temples on Satrinja.

In 1910 an originating summons was taken out before Mr. Justice Robertson. The trustees are the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General was made a defendant and so were four members of the Jain community, one residing in Bombay, one in Poona, one in Cutch and one in the State of Palitana. It is quite clear that this originating summons was not a suit under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. It is also quite clear that the four Jain defendants were not representing the intended beneficiaries under Order I. rule 8. But it is not at all clear what this rather heterogeneous array of parties really meant or what it conveyed to the learned Chamber Judge.

The Advocate-General merely submitted to the decision of the Court and appears to have taken no interest whatever in the subject matter of the summons. Affidavits were put in by the Jain defendants supporting the suggestion of the trustees that the designated objects of the testator's bounty were already amply supplied, and that as regards the first half of the charitable bequests, the meaning of the words Jiv Daya, might and ought to be extended so as to include benefits to the soul, of which not the least was primary education. Accordingly the learned Chamber Judge made an order directing the trustees to apply all the funds at their disposal "cypres" to a certain local educational institution situated in Bombay.

The present plaintiffs have come in under Order I, rule 8, as representing the intended beneficiaries in the territorial limits of the State of Palitana. We have now the Advocate-General, the trustees of the charity and the trustees of the local school amongst the defendants and there is a seventh defendant who has taken up a position of his own, and claims that the interpretation put upon the words "Jiv Daya" in the proceedings before Mr. Justice Robertson was entirely wrong and that that learned judge's order has through the incorrect information supplied by these affidavits, led him wholly to misapply that part of the charity. The difficulty which I have felt throughout, lies in the fact that there is a decree, in form seemingly a decree "in rem," of a court of co-ordinate authority and concurrent jurisdiction, directing the trustees to apply the entire funds of this charity to a particular local object. With respect, I am clearly of opinion that had the matter been properly represented by the Advocate-General to the learned judge sitting in Chambers, he would have seen at once that touching at any rate so much of the charity as was in the plainest and most unmistakeable language intended to be given within the limits of foreign territory, it was not competent for him, applying the "cy-pres" doctrine, to divert the charitable funds from their destined object to a totally different object within the jurisdiction of his own Court. The principle has long been established and is perfectly well settled in the English Courts that where the charitable objects lie without the jurisdiction of the Courts, the most the Courts can do is, to safeguard the funds intended to be applied to those charitable purposes where such funds lie within the Courts' jurisdiction, and thereafter leave the application of them to the intended objects of the testator's bounty, to the Courts of the country within whose jurisdiction those objects are. If that principle had been represented to Mr. Justice Robertson he could hardly have taken upon himself as a judge on the Original Side of this Court, the territorial jurisdiction of which is restricted to the town and island of Bombay, to determine whether certain charitable objects in the State of Palitana were or were not already sufficiently supplied and assuming that they were, then on the "cy-pres" doctrine to divert the funds to other like charitable uses. That is clearly a matter for the Courts of the State of Palitana and one lying wholly without the jurisdiction of the Original Side of this Court. The case in its present development is very much the same as that in which this Court may have construed a Will in such a way as to direct the executors to distribute all the funds to named persons and thereafter a suit be brought by a legatee who was not a party to those proceedings proving that he himself was entitled to the money in the hands of the executors. In such a case notwithstanding the decree of the first Court, a Court of concurrent jurisdiction might, and indeed in my opinion ought, to make a decree in the second suit, which would necessarily operate to modify, if not wholly annul, the decree first made. So here the result of Mr. Justice Robertson's decree has been to deprive the intended beneficiaries residing within the limits of the Palitana State of the bounty intended to be conferred upon them by the founder of this charity. They were no parties to the proceedings in which that decree was made. It was contended that the Advocate-General was a party and that the Advocate-General represents all charities. That is true and that is a point which has occasioned me the most difficulty. But for the purposes of such a matter as was under the consideration of Mr. Justice Robertson it may be thought that the functions of the Advocate-General were restricted to safeguarding the funds within this Coutr's jurisdiction. Certainly the Advocate-General seems to have made no attempt to protect the interests of the intended object of the testator's bounty. Nor did the Advocate-General point out, as he well might have done, at the time, that the learned Judge had no jurisdiction to apply the 'cy-pres' doctrine extra-territoriam.

In these circumstances and keeping in view the considerations which I have briefly outlined, I think that I shall be within my competence in so far varying the decree made on the Chamber summons as to direct, that the trustees shall expend half the charitable funds in their hands, upon the purposes for which they were intended, that is, the feeding and clothing of Sadhus, Sadhvis, and Shrawaks and Shrawakas in the Palitana State, and should there be no scope for these uses, then it will be for the trustees to apply to the Courts of the Palitana State for directions as to the manner in which the funds in their hands may best be applied 'cy-pres.'

As to the other half of the charity, it is not contended that it has been limited definitely to any locality, and therefore I cannot say that the order of Mr. Justice Robertson in dealing with so much of it was without jurisdiction, or that I have any authority, whatever my own opinion may be as to the correctness of his application of the 'cy-pres' doctrine to the matter before him, to interfere in any way in this suit with so much of the decree he passed upon the Chamber summons.

Decree will now be drawn in this suit directing the trustees to apply half the charitable funds in their hands to the purposes I have mentioned, that is to say, the feeding and clothing of the Sadhus, etc., in the Palitana State, or should it appear that the money cannot usefully be so expended, then to apply to the Courts of the Palitana State for directions how best to apply the funds cy-pres.'

The costs of all parties to this suit may come out of the charitable rounds, 1, those of the Advocate-General and defendants No. 2 and 3 as between attorney and client and of the plaintiffs and defendants 4, 5 and 7 being party and party costs.

### A TRADE MARK CASE.

### TOBACCONISTS AT DISPUTE.

*(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)*

D. MACROPOLO AND CO. *v.* S. MARS AND CO.

This was a notice of motion taken out in the above suit at the instance of the plaintiffs applying for an order restraining the defendants, pending the hearing of the suit, from selling or exposing for sale in Bombay or other places in India cigarettes packed in boxes bearing wrappers or labels thereon with a picture of Sultan Abdul Hamed or of the Taj Mahal upon them or any other labels which may be a colourable imitntion of the plaintiff's goods.

The plaintiffs' business consisted of the manufacture of cigarettes and the sale thereof both wholesale and retail. In 1909 the firm of D. Macropolo and Co. amalgamated with the firm of John Petrino & Co., and since then carried on business in the name of D. Macropolo & Co., and also in the name of Osmanieh Cigarette Co., and John Petrino & Co. The plaintiffs alleged that some 30 years ago they commenced the manufacture and sale of cigarettes known as the "Sultan" brand. These were sold in boxes with a label at the top bearing a full length picture of Sultan Abdul Hamid with the word "Sultan" printed above the head. The labels on one side bore the words "100 Sultan Cigarettes." These cigarettes, the plaintiffs stated, rapidly acquired a ready sale and great reputation in India and were known and inquired for as "Sultan Chap." Some four years ago the plaintiffs commenced the manufacture and sale of cigarettes known as the "Taj Brand." The label at the top bore a picture of an Arab leading a camel with a woman on its back and the label at each end bore a picture of the Taj Mahal with the words "100 Taj No. 1, Cigarettes." These cigarettes had acquired a great reputation and sale in the Indian Market where they were inquired for as "Taj Chap."

The plaintiffs stated that the labels denote to buyers in India that the goods to which they were affixed were the plaintiffs' goods and that persons purchasing cigarettes by the name of "Sultan Chap" or "Taj Chap" intended to purchase the goods of the plaintiffs.

The defendant, S. P. Marcello, was formerly in the employ of the plaintiffs, and was the sole owner of the defendant firm of S. Mars and Company under which name he carried on the business of manufacturing cigarettes in Bombay, Bandora and elsewhere in India. The plaintiffs alleged that being unable to sell his cigarettes except in small quantities the defendant hit upon the device of imitating the get up of boxes containing the plaintiffs' "Sultan and Taj" brand in such a manner that they could palm off their goods either as "Sultan or Taj" brand of the plaintiffs. The defendants' boxes bore a sphynx at each side and a picture of Sultan Abdul Hamid in a circle in the middle. The label at the bottom bore a picture of the Taj Mahal.

The plaintiffs prayed for an injunction against the defendants and for other reliefs.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants in the course of a long written statement denied absolutely the allegation that the defendants' labels were a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs or that he hit upon these designs as he could not otherwise sell his cigarettes. He said that the sale of what the plaintiffs called the "Sultan Chap" cigarettes was extremely small. They had never acquired a reputation in the market as "Sultan Chap" or "Taj Chap" nor was it possible that this could be true as the cigarettes were of an expensive kind (being Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand.) and were smoked by educated class of people who did not distinguish cigarettes by "Chaps" but by "names." He sold no cigarettes of the name of "Sultan" or "Chap". His business was growing not because of reasons averred in the plaint but because of the intrinsic merit of his cigarettes which containing the same quality of tobacco as the plaintiffs were better packed, and were priced at less than ½ the price of the plaintiffs.

The defendant denied all the allegations made by the plaintiffs and said that this was an attempt on the part of the plaintiffs to involve the defendants in an expensive litigation and thus to ruin his little business and destroy competition. He stated that the picture of the Taj and Abdul Hamid appeared on all the brands of his cigarettes.

Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice of motion and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant to show cause.

A CONSENT ORDER.

After the hearing had proceeded for some time the parties took a consent order in the following terms:—On the defendants undertaking not to sell any of his cigarettes with the two labels or either of them initialled and dated by His Lordship on the box marked ex. A. and to keep an account of all the sales of the cigarettes with the label bearing the effigy of Sultan Abdul Hamid and Taj—no order made on the motion.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

### TWO RAPE CASES.

### ACCUSED HEAVILY SENTENCED.

*(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a common jury.)*

EMPEROR v. UMAR KADAR.

In this case in which the accused was being tried for the offence of having committed rape on a woman named Parvatibai in a house near Jakaria Masjid the jury returned a verdict of guilty by 8 to 1.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPEROR v. SHRIPAT TUKARAM.

The accused was charged before His Lordship and a common jury under section 376 of the Penal Code with having committed rape on a girl called Jayawante aged 8 years.

Mr. T. M. Kajiji appeared for the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

Jayawante resided with her mother and grandmother at Gazri Bazaar in a house in which the accused and his mistress, one Jani, also lived. On the Asadi Ekadashi—20th of July—Jayawanti was called up by Jani to the room occupied by the accused where the offence was committed.

The jury having brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty His Lordship, sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, characterising the offence as atrocious.

### MIDWIFE CHARGED WITH CAUSING MISCARRIAGE.

### SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

EMPEROR v. BHAGUBAI.

The accused who is a midwife was charged before His Lordship and a common jury under section 312 of the Indian Penal Code with causing miscarriage.

Mr. P. N. Daruvala appeared for the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

The facts were that the accused on the 15th July caused one Jankibai, a widow, who was quick with child to miscarry. On the evidence of Jankibai and the Police Surgeon the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

**Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.**

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

759-15—Purmanand and Co, Thakore Ratilal Tribhowandas v Dave Chaganlal Kalidas, Jamsetji R and D.

Short Causes.

561-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Hassanally Jeewabhai Thanawalla.

592-15—Crawford B and Co, The Bombay Gas Co Ltd v Hari Laxman Patil and anr, Nanu H and Co.

720-15—Surajmal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Lachminarayen Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D.

746-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Bhawanji Shivji v Narayen Daji Vardekar and anr, G. H. Dalal, Jehangir M and Somji.

795-15—Little and Co, Hajibhoy Lalji and Co a firm v Bhaichand Karamchand and Co a firm and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

830-15—Mans H M and Co, Continental Tyre and Rubber Co a firm v Universal Engineering Co a firm, Rustomji & Gin.

876-15—Captain and V, Chaturbhuj Ramji v Velji Hunsraj and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

892-15—Mans H M and Co, Narotam Anandji v Jugjiwan Raisey Raja.

931-15—Captain and V, Chhaganlal Mepabhai v Ruttonji Jiwanji Paymaster, Khambata and Co.

948-15—Patell and Ez, Fatmabai widow v Ahmedalli Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors.

769-15—Mulji and Tha, Kisondas Gansham-das v Laljibhai Tulsidas, Payne and Co.

Suit for dismissal under Rule 103.

794-15—Sabnis and G, Keshowji Kallianji v Damji Hirji and ors, Captain and V.

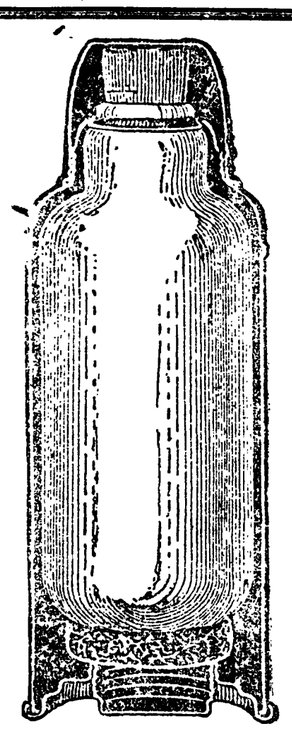
**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

Long Causes.

S C 98-15.—Rustonji & G, Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm. Motichand & D, Part Heard, 23-6-15.

523-14.—Sabnis & G, Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rehamatbai, widow. C P S Cunha, Part Heard, 6-8-15.

108-15—Mulla & Mulla Khatizabai v. Haji Mahomed Asamtulla Khan Captain & Vaidya.

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## 200 "ROC" FLASKS

SIMILAR TO THE "REX" DESCRIBED ABOVE
But fitted with a Handle for Carrying and a Goblet Cap.
Nickel Goblet and Shoulder, Black Enamelld Casing.
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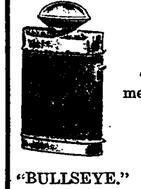

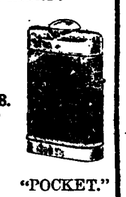

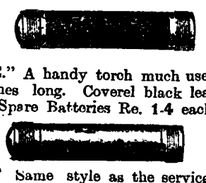

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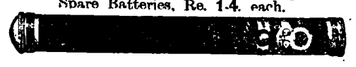

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**For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Report.**

502-07.—Sm B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Dayabhai Japidas & ors, Ragh B & Co. Edg G W & Co.

Short Causes.

730-15.—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Maganlal Gangadas Jariwalla.

682-15.—Motichand & D, Balubhai Moolchand v. Kevalram Shivram & ors.

**For Trial of remaining issues.**

382-07—M. Blliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonawalla v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Khanji & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co. Ltd, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Domizica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cambhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1062-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15—Kanga and S (for a pauper), Bai Maneckbai widow v Soodamal Nandlal, Manchershaw and N, (for a Pauper).

79-15—Payne and Co, H. E. Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

881-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jillcobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jahangir and S.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Chitnis M & K.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

**In the Division Court No. 53.**

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

320-15—Pandia and Co, Khimji Laxman Chanda and anr v Haji Jusub Haji Siddick, Mulla and Mulla.

281-15—Tyabji D and Co, Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh and anr v Chunilal Jivandas, Payne and Co, Part heard.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

529-13.—Little & Co, Shivshankar Ramchandra v. Bai Dhankorebai, widow, Dastur & Co.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

670-15—P P No 16-16—In person, Dattu Maruti v Namdeo Balwant Godge and anr, Maneeklal and Co, Part heard.

P P 20-15—In person, Idanbai v Ahsanally Mazeherally and anr.

### DAMAGE BY RAIN IN ASSAM.

### LANDSLIPS AND WASHOUTS ON ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Some idea of the damage caused by rainfall in Assam early in June may be gained from a notification stating that the hill-section of the Assam-Bengal Railway between Badarpur and Lumding has been blocked by slips and wash-outs since June 6th. Through running is not expected to be resumed before beginning of next year.

### POONA HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

### BOMBAY UNIVERSITY GRANT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The Bombay University has given a grant of Rs. 500 to the local Indian Historical Research Association for the prosecution of its research work.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Sub-Inspector Shaik of the C. I. D. charged one Abdul Quyam Kaka, alias Karim aged fourteen years with the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 859.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a servant by the complainant, Mr. Ahmed Issa Khalifa, a pearl merchant, who lives at Lamington Road. On the 10th July last, the accused suddenly disappeared, and the complainant missed property of the value of Rs. 859, consisting of ornaments, etc., from his house. The Police were informed. The accused disappeared from Bombay and when he subsequently returned, he was arrested. From the information given by the accused ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 were recovered from one Abdul Halim. The complainant identified this as part of the stolen property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence, but taking into consideration that he was a juvenile offender, he ordered him to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory and Industrial Institution for a period of four years.

### A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Chief Inspector S. J. Talyarkhan charged one Raj Mahomed Vazir with being in possession of four grains of cocaine on the 27th August in Gilder Street.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 150, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

### FIRST INDIAN PADRE TO RECEIVE COMMISSION.

### REV. J. S. BRUCE-KERR OF RANGOON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

The Rev. J. S. Bruce-Kerr, Assistant Cathedral Chaplain, Rangoon, has been appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and has been posted to the Somerset Light Infantry at Quetta. It is understood that he is the first Padree in India to receive a commission during the war, although there have been many at Home.

### MUNICIPAL MOTOR AMBULANCE.

### PROPOSED SERVICE AT CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

It is under the contemplation of the Calcutta Corporation to introduce motor ambulance service for Calcutta. It is proposed for the present to provide two vehicles at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.000 cash. The Service will cost the Corporation Rs. 1,000 a month.

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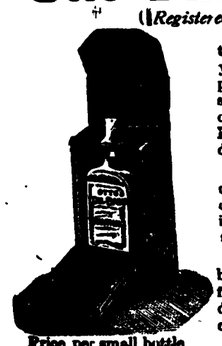

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## NAVAL BATTLE OFF RIGA.

### UNFORGETTABLE LESSON TO GERMANY

The second attack on the Gulf of Riga, which ended so disastrously to Germany is discussed in the following article by the Naval correspondent of "The Times":—

The Petrograd official communiqués refer to two distinct affairs. One is the torpedoing in the Baltic of a German cruiser, said to be the Moltke, by a British submarine. No date is yet forthcoming as to when this occurred, but, apparently, it was either on Wednesday or Thursday last, when the Germans had managed to force an entrance into the Gulf, aided by the misty weather prevailing, and when, in the uncertainty of the defence being overcome, they had moved a supporting armoured force to the vicinity in order to prevent their ships inside being cut off. The second affair is the enterprise against the Gulf itself, of which there is official confirmation. The undertaking lasted a whole week, with four days' actual fighting, and it ended disastrously for the Germans.

The purpose of the enemy was not only to obtain the mastery in the gulf, but to effect a landing to the north of Riga at Pernau. If the plan had succeeded not only would the communications of Riga with Petrograd have been cut, but a further advance on the capital facilitated It was necessary, however, first to obtain command of the waters of the gulf, and the Germans made a systematic effort to achieve this result. They seem to have attempted to enter by both channels—that to the south, which is used by heavy warships, and that by way of Moon Sound, where some of the heaviest fighting took place. It was insufficient to sweep a passage through the mines and fixed defences if the mobile defence could not also be accounted for and this is exactly where the German scheme failed. While the defenders were still in force every attempt at disembarcation could only be made at great peril, and the Russian torpedo craft and gunboat flotilla, skilfully and courageously handled, made the landing of a single German soldier hopeless. The affair is an illustration of the weakness of an attempt to carry out an invasion oversea before the control of the communications afloat has been obtained. Doubtless the Germans hoped to gain experience which might come in useful when they try conclusions with us in the North Sea. If so they have got something to profit by in the lesson taught them by the Russians.

FIGHTING IN THE MOON SOUND.

The most severe fighting appears to have taken place in the Moon Sound, where the Russians admit the loss of the Sivutch after a gallant defence which is in itself a source of pride. Slow, but well-armed for her size, the Sivutch was a useful vessel, but the Russians have many more of these small gunboats. The Germans claim also to have sunk the Koreets, a sister ship of the Sivutch, but the experience of other engagements at sea during the war has shown how very difficult it is to make certain of an enemy's loss or to identify ships or vessels supposed to have been destroyed. There is a similar discrepancy about the German losses, but that these were severe, and that they included the force which it was intended to throw ashore, is proved by the abandonment of their enterprise. Further details of the battle will be eagerly awaited.

The destruction of the Moltke, if it was the Moltke, means that the battle-cruisers of the German High Sea Fleet have been reduced to four. The Goeben, of which the Moltke was a sister ship, is in the service of the Turkish Navy, and thus does not count in connexion with the situation in the North Sea, even if she were in an effective condition, which is doubtful. The Blucher, the first of the German battle-cruisers, although sometimes classed as an armoured cruiser, was sunk by Admiral Beatty's squadron in the battle off the Dogger Bank on January 24. The four remaining vessels are the Von der Tann, Seydlitz, Derfflinger, and Lutzow, and they are of three distinct types, the first-named being armed with eight 11in. guns, the second with ten 11in., and the other two with eight 12in.

## LASSOED GENERAL.

### CORPORAL'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS EXPLOIT.

Corporal Salvatore Sardina, who captured an Austrian general with a lasso on the Isonzo front, has arrived at Rome. Details of his exploit published by the "Tribuna" state that he had climbed a tree when the Austrian general left a group of officers and came under the tree, says the Central News, correspondent at Rome.

The corporal immediately decided to endeavour to capture the officer, and dropped from the tree upon him, subsequently throwing a cord around his neck. The general fired his revolver, wounding the Italian in the hand.

The corporal nevertheless compelled him to surrender, and took him to an Italian trench.

Shortly afterwards the King and General Cadorna arrived, and the King, seeing the general, asked him why, as he was so robust, he had been captured by a single man. The general shrugged his shoulders. Sardina was promoted and awarded the medal for valour and a thousand lire.


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## RUSSIAN GALLANTRY AT KOVNO.

### STORY OF THE DEFENCE.

Kovno, which, is reported by the Germans to have been captured by them, was a first-class fortress, commanding the railway from East Prussia to Vilna, says "The Times." It was one of the three fortresses which barred the passage of the Niemen, the others being Grodno on the south and Olita in the centre. In their recent advance the Germans confined their attotions to the northern fortress, and neither Olita nor Grodno has been seriously attacked, if, indeed, they have been within range of the enemy's guns. Their position on the Niemen is shown on the map which we publish to-day, and it will be observed that the crossing of the river near Kovno would place the invading army in the rear of the Swenta River, the line of which is being defended against the assaults of the part of von Hindenburg's army group which is operating farther north.

The forts encircling the town are 11 in number, and they are situated at a distance of two or three miles from the centre of the town itself. Three of the forts guard it on the east, one covers the Vilna bridge, and the southern approaches are protected by seven. The breach in the defences seems to have been made in the western sector of this southern arc of the defences, between the Niemen and its tributary, the Jessia. As the Petrograd communique shows, von Eichhorn's troops, after an almost continuous bombardment for many days, had succeeded in reducing a small fort on this side, and then broke into the spaces intervening between other forts. It was evident from yesterday's German report of the capture of 240 guns that the end of a most gallant defence was near at hand, but the Russians resisted with the greatest stubbornness till the last forts were stormed.

The operations against the fortress have been under the command of General von Eichhorn, whose force formed part of the army group of von Hindenburg. There was a slight advance against Kovno in June, but the main assault was timed to be made when the invasion of the Baltic provinces had been carried far forward and von Hindenburg was beginning to threaten the Russian right flank. In three weeks the Germans had pushed forward in this northern region a hundred miles, penetrating the country far to the north-east of Kovno. It was at this moment that the serious operations against the fortress began. The heaviest guns were brought up, and the official communiques have since contained almost daily evidence of the desperate character of the attack. For 12 days the garrison has held out with the most obstinate gallantry against these attacks.

Apart from its military importance Kovno is a large town with a considerable entrepot trade in timber, grain, and other commodities passing from and to Prussia. It had a population in 1903 of nearly 75,000 people, of whom about one-half were Jews. It was founded in the 11th century, and possesses some 15th century churches.

## HEROES OF THE E 13.

### FACED DEATH WITH FOLDED ARMS.

The story of the British submarine E13, which was torpedoed and fired on by the Germans after stranding in the Sound, as told by Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, in the simple language of an old fisherman of Dragoer in these words:—

"We passed her on Thursday morning in our boats and could easily have taken all the crew on board and brought them ashore, but they politely declined our proffered assistance.

"A little later in the forenoon we saw some German torpedo-boats approach, and we began to think that matters looked serious. The British had launched their boats, but suddenly we heard sharp words of command and the sounds of whistles, and the few men who had got into the boats immediately scrambled back on the E13. The vessel was listing slightly.

"I saw the crew quietly resuming their places on the deck, and some of them coolly began playing cards and other games. I particularly noticed two young sailors playing chess. A third was standing by smoking. At short intervals he bent down over the chessboard indicating, amid good-natured chaff, how the last move ought, to have been made.

"Meanwhile the German torpedo-boats were drawing closer, but none of the British took the slightest notice.

"Suddenly we saw a torpedo rush through the water, miss the submarine, and explode in the sandy bottom.

"Again we heard a short, sharp word of command. Immediately all the men formed into line on deck with crossed arms, facing the enemy's guns, immovable as statues, looking death in the face without moving a muscle. They are brave men, those English."

SUBMARINE COMMANDER'S REPORT.

Lieutenant-Commander Layton, commander of the submarine, in his report to the British Admiralty, said that one of the German destroyers when about half a mile away hoisted a flag signal, but before he had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at the submarine from 300 yards.

At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and Commander Layton, seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft and unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine-guns and with shrapnel.


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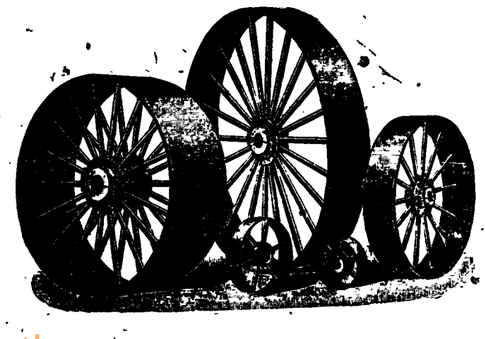

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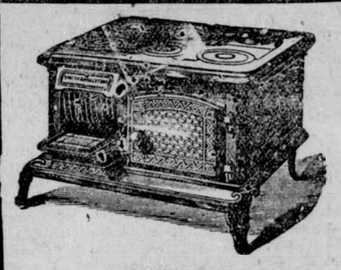

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